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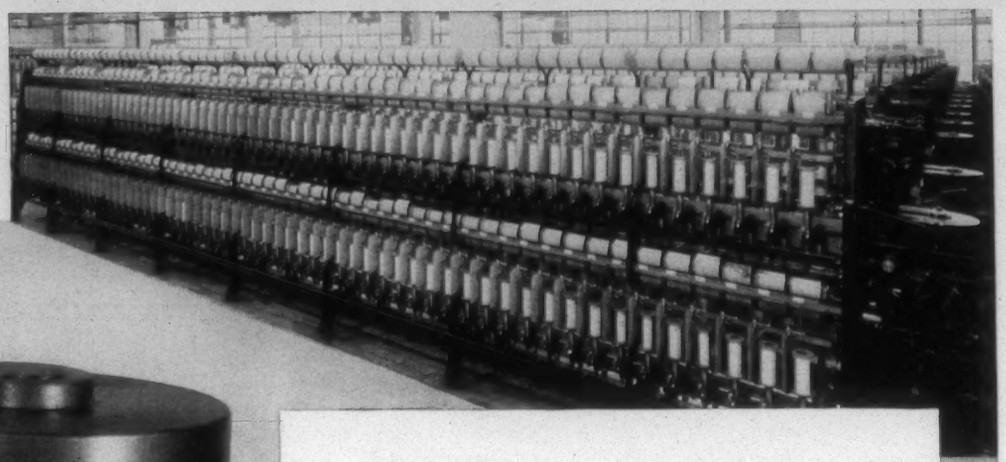

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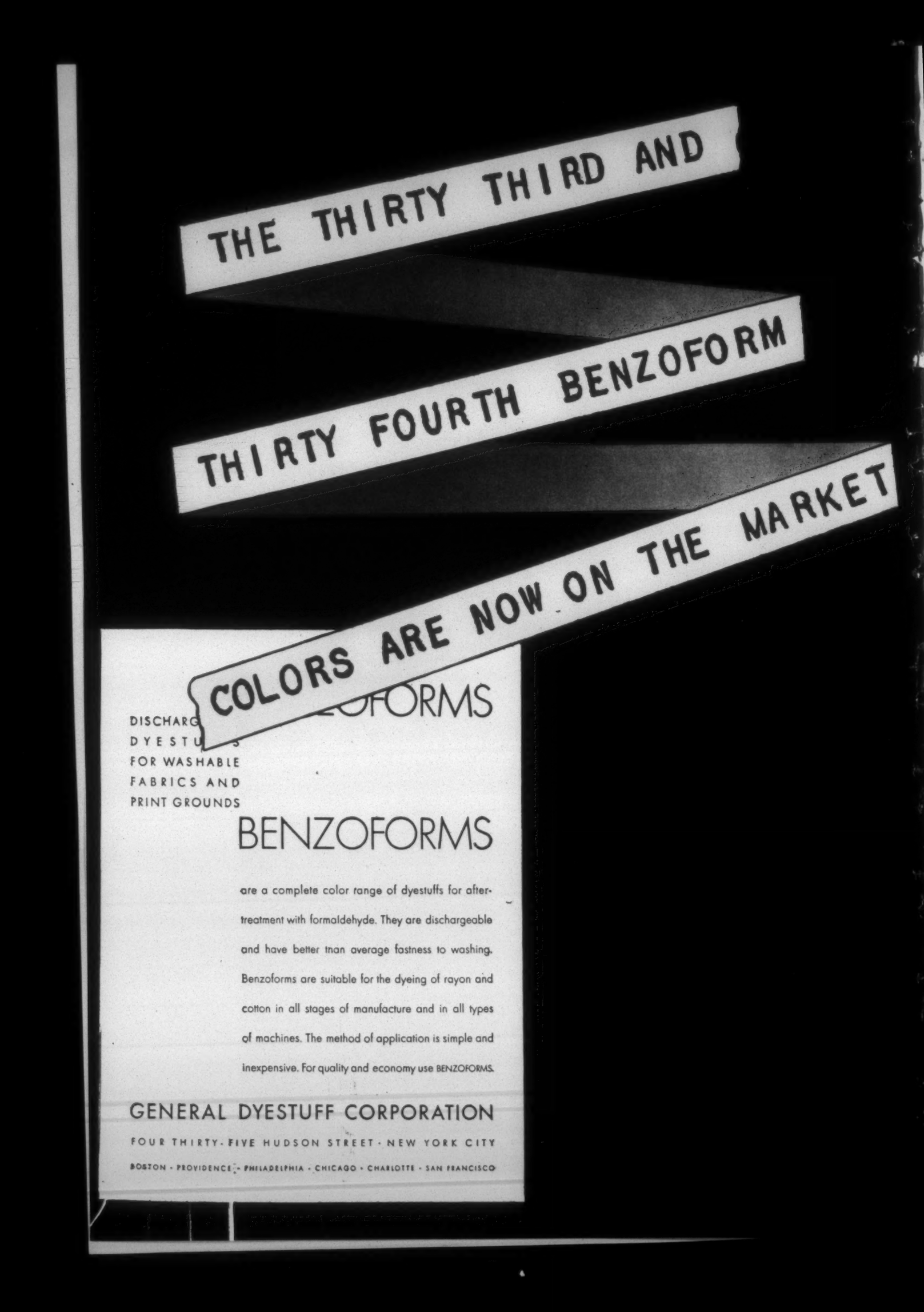
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Guest Editorial

SINCE the founding of this country, there has never been a period that more certainly demanded clear thinking on the part of the American people. To the proposition that we must spend whatever is necessary to the certain preservation of our National security, there is hardly a dissident voice. Such unity is wholly desirable, but in it lies our greatest danger. It can be productive of a hysteria that may be ruinous.

It will profit us little to preserve our traditional ideals from a foreign foe, if, in doing so, we lose them on account of internal forces that our Defense efforts set in motion. We can lose them in two ways—by voluntarily making the Government so powerful that we submerge them or by making our economic system so weak that subversive influences are able to take it over.

We are unanimously agreed that we must have an adequate National Defense and that we must pay for it whatever is necessary, either in money or in lost liberties and privileges.

The great duty of the American people is to think clearly enough to see that we do not pay more than is necessary, either in money or in lost privileges.

Few Americans are competent to say how many guns or how many airplanes or how many battleships or how many men we need for an adequate Defense. Those are questions that must be determined by specialists and the American people will have to pay whatever those specialists determine must be paid in money for that purpose.

American business and the American people cannot complain about the mere size of their tax bill for this purpose. They can complain and should complain about any fantastic schemes for regimentation in the guise of taxation, and they can and should keep their feet flatly enough upon the ground to refuse to be stampeded into giving up any of their liberties that it is not imperatively necessary to give up for the common good.

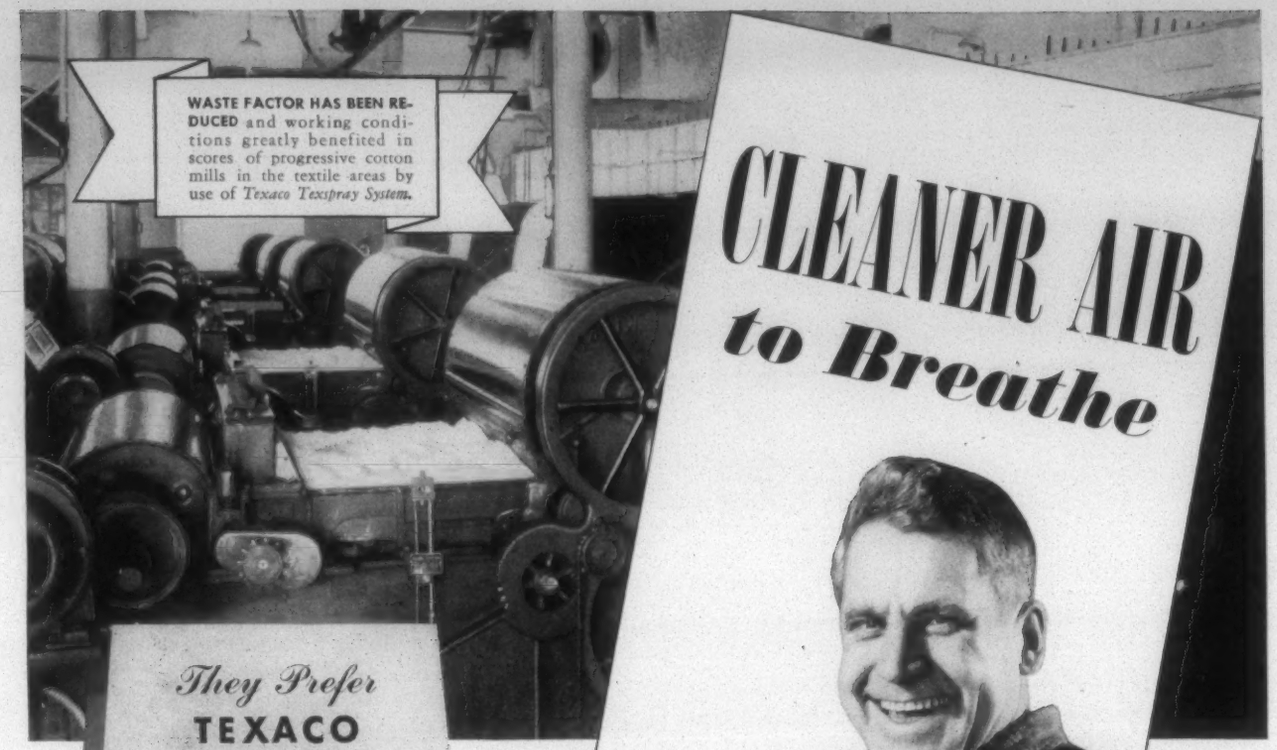
We are beginning these Defense preparations with a staggering National debt and with a budget wholly unbalanced. We inevitably face several years of mounting deficits and mounting taxes. We face years of artificial, unhealthy prosperity. The minute we lose sight of the fact that a day of reckoning is coming, we have lost our last hold upon our capitalistic system. We can face dark, costly years with fortitude and confidence if we know our feet are flat on the ground and that our whole economy has not been disarranged by centralizing permanent power in Washington under the guise of emergency.

Congress at the next session is going to be asked to enact a camouflaged version of a processing tax, to shift the farmers' burden onto the shoulders of the cotton mills. That tax, plus the ordinary taxes that those mills will be called upon to bear, will mean that a great many mills will have no resources left to survive the inevitable depression that will follow the tremendous Defense spending.

We cannot be called upon, in the name of National unity, to accept any such unequal distribution of the load upon the Treasury. We cannot be called upon to accept the creation of additional civil bureaus. We cannot be called upon to relax our efforts to curb the bureaucracy already imposed upon us. We cannot be called upon to forego a fair profit, but on the contrary have a duty to retain a profit adequate to help us keep our economic system sound. We cannot be called upon to do anything but drive straight to the Defense goal, without permitting Government theorists to lead us up rabbit trails on the plea that they lead to National Defense.

If, after the Defense spending has ended, we have not maintained an economic system strong enough to pay for it, our children will know no such heritage as we have enjoyed.

Scott Russell
Executive Vice-President
Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga.



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FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

TEXTILE BULLETIN

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

Vol. 59 January 1, 1941 No. 9

Year End Textile Review

By Scheuer & Company

WAR is an abnormality, and its effects upon the economic processes are unpredictable. As a result, we find ourselves operating on a chartless course, in a treacherous sea, and with our ports of haven uncertain. The nation is obligated to a policy of helping England, her allies, and China to the utmost of our abilities short of war. Who can tell what this may yet involve—the form, the time, and the degree of aid which may be found necessary? There are hundreds of questions, the answers to which cannot now be given nor foreseen but, when answered, will radically affect the character of our industrial organizations, our economics, and our fortunes. In this kind of a world we, as individuals, are but weak reeds, and our personal affairs diminish into insignificance in relation to these larger considerations.

A state of national emergency, calling for military preparation on a grand scale, may serve to prevent our being drawn into this war but, if it does not, at least it should allow for the protecting of our institutions with some degree of confidence. Whatever fine phrases or confusing generalities may be used to calm our people, the dangers inherent in the situation are greater than this country has ever faced. The fact is, if we mean what we say, the nation should operate on a 24-hour basis, much as if our active participation in this war was an early and inevitable prospect. Had France and England pursued such a course, their present position would now be different. The conduct of the English is truly inspiring, but not until the ghastly menace which had threatened them for years actually attacked, did they attain to a unification of effort. Then the quibbling stopped—old concepts of private interest as opposed to public vanished.

Freedom is our sole necessity, and if we preserve that, we preserve all the opportunities for the abundant life which Democracy, carried to its proper fulfillment, amply affords. This is not a time for passive citizenship—sacrifice for, and dedication to the larger needs of the nation is everybody's job—one which cannot be accomplished in a 40-hour week!

Textile Record Problems and Prospects

In our consideration of textile conditions and prospects which follows, we assume that all our readers will give due weight to the qualifying tinge which war gives to all economic discussion. During 1940, the textile industry has navigated safely and successfully but, until peace is accomplished, its performance only can be regarded as being "on account." The duration of the war is the unit of accounting on which the record of the industry will ultimately be judged, and all interim profits and losses, to our mind, will reflect only tentative results.

Insofar as the present program requires, Government purchases of cotton textiles have passed the peak, and unless unplanned for emergencies occur, this demand will be sharply reduced next year. The supplying of these requirements has been both profitable and helpful to the industry. It has permitted a higher rate of operation than our facilities have ever before enjoyed, and has afforded the opportunity to demonstrate the high efficiency and capacity of the new textile industry. Next year it is likely that we shall function under conditions of substantial but less intensive or concentrated demand.

The productive facilities which we possess exceed the normal requirements of our domestic consuming markets. This is characteristic of all mature industries, and soon becomes the structure within which younger contemporaries find it necessary to operate. It is not an unmixed evil, nor does it suggest that profitable participation is not possible. To this accomplishment, however, a wise inventory policy is essential. A "normal stock" system designed to minimize the effects of both declining and advancing prices has been successfully adopted, among others, by American Smelting & Refining Co., National Lead Co., and American Can Co. It is regarded as part of the operating plant, and is valued on the same basis. These concerns have demonstrated to their customers that liberal inventories are necessary to efficient and low-cost production. Users of their products, and they themselves, have overcome the obsession that the existence of stock is in itself an indication of fundamental weakness. Statistics of production and stocks are published, and therefore all mystery and guesswork is eliminated. These producers depend upon the stabilizing value of an informed buying market; they find this an equally favorable influence in moderating excess operations in their own ranks. The automobile industry, whose potential annual capacity also exceeds normal demand, has operated successfully by the wise control of production both as to time and quantity. Each industry calls for individual treatment of this important aspect of its operations; but essential to all is that their merchandising policies breed confidence. We, in textiles, have made some progress in this field, but have yet to attain the advances made elsewhere. As a stabilizing influence in textile operations, we regard nothing else as

important as the publication of complete grey production statistics.

Fabric Trends

Our industry caters to the fabric needs of 130,000,000 people and whatever the form that demand may take, its function is to supply what is wanted. To hold its share of consumers' buying power at maximum, calls for constant creative effort. Fabric requirements have never been the same from one year to another but, recently, the nature of that change has been most rapid and radical. While this presents difficulties, it also affords encouraging possibilities. With this in mind, there follows a discussion of some of the fabric developments of the year, more especially those which are likely to carry over and dominate in 1941.

Staple fibre, both viscose and acetate, which consumers know as spun rayon, has been manipulated to produce entirely new fabrics. While many of these replace silks, woolens, cottons, linens, and continuous rayon yarn constructions, they also have created a substantial new demand. These fibres have been used in infinite and ingeinous ways, blended and separately, and while twist and weave have been manipulated to good advantage, in the main, the character of the fibre has been depended upon for effect. Wool has been introduced in many of them. These rayon fibres have also been blended with cotton, and the qualities of both have been enhanced thereby. Large yardages have been consumed of fabrics containing continuous rayon warps and spun rayon fillings. Men's wear usage has furnished an ever-broadening outlet for the high merit fabrics containing blended yarns of wool and rayon staple fibre which are produced on economically operated cotton type machinery. The sports apparel trend has stimulated this growth, as have the advanced prices of raw material, not to mention the high cost of manufacture on the woolen system of spinning and weaving.

As a result of these developments, what the American consumer has been offered in style, price and quality has reached new highs this year and, in this, more records are certain to be established next year. What we have described in these commonplace terms represents nothing short of a fabric revolution resulting in new standards which are superseding the entrenched articles of fabric demand. Many new chemically produced yarns and fibres have been launched throughout the year; more are in the laboratory stages of development. Sooner or later these will find broad uses in the weaving industries, but they are not immediately available and therefore need only be considered as suggestive of further possibilities.

The consumption or plain color fabrics in all classes of textiles has shown gradual but uninterrupted growth, and indications point to further expansion in this direction. This, in turn, creates a constant challenge to fabric printers to present original, diversified and appealing finishes and designs, an accomplishment which demands considerations of all new fabrics and fibre developments, especially those involving spun rayon. Finishers have made tremendous progress in improving the intrinsic and eye value of their products; new treatments have been marketed which afford greater resiliency, washability, crease resistance and permanency, as well as the elimination of shrinkage. In 1941 these developmdents will come into their own and are likely to find ever larger employment.

Rayon Fabrics Yarns and Fibres

Standardization of constructions made of continuous rayon yarn has created, for this section of the weaving industry, some serious problems not the least of which is over-production and accompanying unsatisfactory prices. This condition in the grey market has been reflected with great accuracy in finished good levels. This production, requiring modern machinery and large capital investment, is being performed in many instances for inadequate compensation. While diversification has and can lighten the pressure, it is far from the whole story. Unless such diversification involves uniqueness of yarn or yarn treatment, loom development or devices of the type which make duplication difficult, in effect it merely spells transference from existing standard constructions to new ones. In short, simple changes in weaves of satin, ply yarn fabrics, taffetas, etc., do not overcome this hurdle. To state the problem is to emphasize its difficulties.

For a time, the relentless competitive process is likely to supply a partial corrective, but in the end enduring advances will depend upon development of new machinery, process, yarn and fibre, or the more ingenious manipulation of that which is now available. That some weavers have reported satisfactory profits does not invalidate the basic facts outlined. There are many elements which explain these results. Space allows mention of but a few—rayon yarn trading, inclusion of other types of production, such as specialty cottons, spun rayons, hosiery manufacture, draperies, better financing, etc.

Rayon yarn and staple fibre production has been absorbed as quickly as it has become available throughout the year. While we look for a continuation of large demand for these products, we expect some reduction in its intensity. During 1940, the weaving trade carried yarn inventories which, in former years, were held by rayon spinners; then inventories ranged from one to three months' production. It is most desirable that these yarn reserves once again be accumulated by producers in whose hands their control properly belongs. There can be little question but that greater stability, better trade service, and a more equitable spread of supply can be attained if yarn sales are restricted to actual weaving requirements. The benefits derived from such a policy penetrate deeply into finished goods distributing markets. Moderate reductions in fibre prices, more especially acetate types, are not unlikely; however, we do not anticipate price changes of any important dimensions in either the rayon yarn or fibre lists.

Cotton Fabrics

The consumption of staple cotton print cloth fabrics, which has been extremely large, is likely to decline somewhat next year. Encroachments are constantly being made upon the domain of these fabrics, occasioned in large measure, by the competitive influences heretofore cited. This process has been obscured in 1940 by reason of the unusual demand stimulated by the armament program as well as by the relatively attractive finished prices at which these constructions have been available. Moreover, trade habit has played an important part in these large sales, as print cloths afford an ideal medium for grey goods trading and have always been the most readily marketable textiles. The surest way for producers and proc-

(*Continued on Page 32*)

Erecting, Overhauling and Fixing Looms

By Frank D. Herring

Following is the thirteenth chapter of a series of articles on loom fixing and loom maintenance by a practical mill man. Accompanied by illustrations of all portions of the loom, this series goes into minute detail explaining the various motions and their settings, timings, repairs, etc.

Filling Breakage While Loom is Running

Filling breakage and the imperfections in the cloth caused by it is one of the major problems of all weave room men. A very large portion of the seconds in the cloth from the automatic bobbin changing loom come from this source, and it has been, and still is, largely accepted as an unavoidable evil, but this trouble can be eliminated. However, there is no absolutely fixed rule that can be followed in eliminating this trouble on all types of filling yarn, because there are so many governing factors involved, therefore each case will have to be studied separately and the characteristics of the yarn known, and then apply the remedies necessary to combat the action thereof.

The following things cause the filling yarn to act differently while the loom is running: the number or size of the filling yarn, twist in the filling yarn, regular or reverse wind on the bobbin, length of the taper, or build on the bobbin, the degree of conditioning of the yarn on the bobbin, the amount of power on the picker, and improper

Figure 1X

boxing of the shuttle. The things just mentioned will apply to average conditions on cotton yarn; later herein will be covered some unusual conditions which will be of interest to some weavers making special fabrics.

The one thing that causes more filling breakage than all others put together is the filling yarn shelling, or piling off, whenever the shuttle stops in the shuttle box, and thereby becoming entangled and catching on some part of the shuttle eye, or choking up the eye, or becoming unthreaded, or partly unthreaded and breaking on the next outgoing of the shuttle. The shuttle travels at a very high rate of speed across the lay while the filling yarn is being laid in place in the cloth. The filling is unwound from the bobbin very rapidly, therefore when the shuttle is abruptly or suddenly stopped against the picker, the yarn will naturally continue momentarily to unwind, or shell off, and pile up in the shuttle eye, as shown in Figure 1-X, unless some steps are taken to prevent it.

There are several ways to help prevent or reduce this shelling off of the filling, as follows: a long gradual build, or taper, of the yarn on the bobbin, reduce the twist in the filling yarn when possible, condition the filling thoroughly, run the loom with a minimum amount of power on the pick, and box the shuttle properly so that it will come to a gradual, or less sudden, stop in the shuttle box. But after all these precautionary measures have been taken the filling will shell off and be broken occasionally. Then the only recourse is to work on the shuttle in order to stop it entirely. This can be accomplished by the proper placing of the hair bristles and other means of friction applied to the strand of filling yarn. However, this is a very delicate and painstaking job, and requires the skillful work of a capable workman.

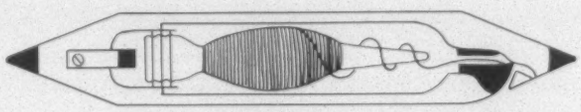

Figure 2X

First, the size, or amount of hair, used in each bristle should depend on the size or number of the filling yarn. A coarse heavy filling will shell off worse due to its weight and natural momentum, hence a heavier friction will be necessary to control it. Shown in Figure 1-X is the shelling off action of the filling yarn whenever the shuttle is brought to a stop in the shuttle box against the picker whenever it is not controlled by some means.

Shown in Figure 2-X is the action of the filling yarn while the shuttle is traveling across the lay, or while the shuttle is in motion. While the shuttle is traveling the filling will come off of the bobbin in a series of small balloons and will have tendency to adhere to the bobbin.

Figure 3-X shows the action of the filling yarn when controlled by the placing of hair frictions. The friction arrangement shown in Figure 3-X will control and eliminate filling breakage on the heavier numbers, say from No. 1 up to No. 10, but it will not stop the breakage entirely on the finer numbers, because the finer yarn will sometimes become looped on the bristle and be broken, but this can be eliminated by the use of an additional friction.

As mentioned in the beginning, the actions and characteristics of each individual filling yarn must be studied and known, and when this is done by a patient, capable man, filling breakage can be almost entirely eliminated.

The friction arrangement shown in Figure 3-X will control the filling breakage while the loom is running on the heavy numbers, and also on all plied or twisted filling regardless of the number of the yarn, because the twisted filling will not have the tendency to kink and loop on the hair frictions. Of course, where the filling has the reverse wind on the bobbin it will be necessary to place the frictions in the back wall of the shuttle instead of the front wall as shown.

The friction arrangement shown will control the shelling off of the filling, and when this is done much progress has been made toward stopping filling breakage, but on the finer numbers where additional problems arise in the form of kinking and looping, this can be controlled by the use of a strip of rabbit hide, with the hair on it, of course, about one-half inch wide, glued to the inner wall of the shuttle opposite the hair frictions shown. The rabbit hair friction can be bought from most any of the mill supply houses. This hair is very fine texture and will not put undue friction on the filling yarn, but it will control the looping and breaking.

The holes for the Nos. 1 and 2 frictions, shown in Figure 3-X, should be drilled one-quarter of an inch from the top of the shuttle wall. The hole for No. 3 should be 3/16 of an inch from the top. Holes for two and three should be drilled at an angle pointing slightly downward so as to allow the bristles to just lightly contact the top of the empty bobbin. An empty bobbin should always be

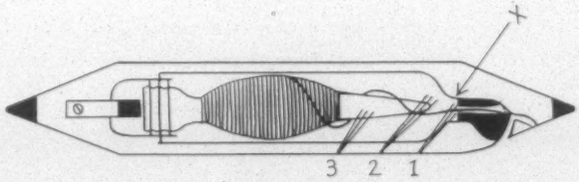

Figure 3X

placed in the shuttle before drilling the holes. This will afford a target to aim at with the point of the drill, and more accurate work will result. The No. 1 bristle should point at a slightly lower angle than the 2 and 3, because the end of this bristle should point at about one-eighth of an inch below the top of the bobbin. This is very important. The Nos. 1 and 2 bristles should be cut about the same length, allowing just enough space between the end of bristle and the inner shuttle wall, indicated by X mark in Figure 3-X, to allow the passage of the strand of filling when the eye is threaded after the transfer.

Bristle No. 3 should be cut so as to extend about halfway across the empty bobbin, as shown in Figure 3-X; all three are necessary for best results, but the No. 3 is rather difficult to put in just right. You will readily see that this bristle will be pressed and held down against the inner side wall of the shuttle whenever a full bobbin is put into the shuttle, therefore it is necessary to cut a small groove, or furrow, in the inner side wall to act as a recess for this bristle to avoid undue friction against the yarn on the bobbin. This groove can be cut with a sharp pocket knife, or a suitable tool can very easily be made from a small round file that will do the job quickly and accurately. This groove should always be cut after the hole for the bristle has been drilled, but before the bristle is put in place. A small pair of scissors should always be used to trim the ends of the hair bristles, as it is next to impossible to do a good job with a pocket knife.

The portion of the hair bristle which rests in the side wall of shuttle should always be thoroughly saturated with a good glue before putting them in the shuttle. When wooden pegs are used to secure the bristles in place, the pegs should be driven in on the top side of the bristle, as this will have a tendency to press the bristle slightly downward.

In extremely difficult cases it is sometimes necessary to use four bristles instead of three as shown. Whenever found necessary to use this fourth friction, it should be placed directly opposite the No. 2 in Figure 3-X, but drill the hole lower in the opposite wall of shuttle to allow this friction to touch lightly on the bottom surface of the bobbin instead of the top, but have it pointing the same angle as the No. 2.

The No. 1 bristle near the shuttle eye performs a triple duty—it helps to prevent the shelling off of the filling, it helps to prevent the unthreading of the shuttle eye while the shuttle is traveling, and it acts as an aide in the quick and accurate threading of the shuttle eye after the transfer is made. After the transfer is made and the shuttle starts moving out of the box the filling is naturally unwound from the bobbin, and this strand of filling will be immediately pulled in between the side wall of the shuttle and the end of the No. 1 bristle, indicated by X mark, Figure 3-X, and the unwinding of the filling as the shuttle travels will naturally place this strand of filling underneath the friction and thereby lock and hold it deeper and more securely in place in the shuttle eye.

Most shuttle eyes are made purposely to force the filling to make sharp, or abrupt, curves while traveling out through the eye. The purpose of this is to impart a slight tug, or pull, on the filling to help prevent the filling becoming too slack and thereby kinking. This is very desirable under ordinary conditions, but in some cases an eye with a larger opening, to avoid these curves, is necessary, as when using a soft twisted filling with low breaking strength, a slubby, or gouty filling such as used in shantung, etc., and also some upholstery and other fabrics. Whenever the filling is kept under control and delivered from the end of the bobbin into the shuttle eye rather taut, or on a straight line, as shown in Figure 3-X, the filling breakage while the loom is running will be so slight that it will not be recorded as a troublesome item.

Every Day Loom Fixing

Most human beings are prone to seek and follow the avenues of life consisting of the least resistance. Therefore I am going to endeavor to give some rules herein for loom fixers to follow that will enable them to run their jobs with greater ease and more economy as well.

Good loom fixing includes daily, and sometimes more frequent, inspection of the looms by the fixer himself. By regular close inspection the fixer will find numerous minor adjustments needed, which will, if done, prevent many expensive breakdowns, hours of work, and the use of many new items of supplies; also many yards of imperfect cloth and loss of production. A loom fixer who tries to run a section of looms and works only whenever he has looms out of fix flagged on his section is a liability to any company.

There is one of two things wrong whenever a fixer never gets the flags down on his section or has time to inspect the looms while they are running. Viz—he

is either overloaded, or he is not a loom fixer worth his pay. I have seen both of the above mentioned causes many times. A loom fixer who apparently is slow with his work but does good, substantial, lasting work is much more valuable than one who works too hurriedly and thereby overlooks some of the essential parts of the work. Most human accomplishments are best performed after we have learned to adopt the happy medium between the two extremes; not too fast, not too slow. A fixer who works too slow is just plain lazy or not interested in his work, or both. A fixer who works too fast will overlook some of the essential parts of his work, because his mind and body are out of coordination; they don't function together or in harmony, and therefore he is a frustrated workman. First, last and always, think. Learn to concentrate your whole mind and thought on the job at hand. Study your work. Nothing just happens; there is a direct cause for everything. Strive to learn the cause and the remedy is usually easy. Approach your work in loom fixing as a doctor approaches a sick patient. First diagnose the case and determine the cause of the trouble and then apply the remedy. There is no place in good loom fixing for guesswork.

I have worked with all types of loom fixers; good, bad, and indifferent. I have learned something from all of them. Up to now I have dealt largely with the erecting and setting up of the various parts and giving the loom builders correct names for each part. I will now endeavor to deal with and give some of the most practical ways and methods of procedure in just plain everyday loom fixing. In other words, running a section of looms.

The first essential to good loom fixing is the possession of a good set of the necessary tools with which to work. A good loom fixer is a good oiler, and each loom fixer should have his own oil can and carry it with him *and use it*. A well oiled loom will save the loom fixer many hours of hard, unnecessary work, and will save the company many dollars spent for worn and broken parts.

Looms Slamming Off

The thing that causes a loom to slam off is the protector rod daggers not being raised at the proper time, or not being raised a sufficient height to clear the frog pieces or steels while the loom is running. The various causes for this are too numerous to mention in detail, but I will try to give the procedure by which the actual cause may be determined most accurately and quickly. By following this procedure the fixer will very often find things needing adjustment that are not the direct cause of the loom slamming, but, if attended to, will save him work later on.

First, remove the shuttle from the loom and check the frogs. Make sure that the frogs and the frog stops are in place and that the frog stops are tight. If the frog stop has come loose or been set too far back the frog will be allowed to move back too far, and will thereby prevent the protector rod dagger clearing the frog steel on time. Then check the back binder, the protector rod, and the protector rod fingers. Make sure that they are all properly set up. Then place the shuttle back in the shuttle box, making sure that it is properly boxed. Then check the back box plates and the reed, and be sure that

(*Continued on Page 36*)

U. S. Will Purchase Low Grade Cottons To Bolster Market

Atlanta, Ga.—Purchase of an unannounced quantity of low grade cotton, possibly 200,000 to 300,000 bales, according to reports circulating here, is to be made by the Surplus Marketing Administration over the near future. One of the results of this program is expected to be the strengthening of prices of grades of cotton which are not eligible for Commodity Credit Corp. loans.

Eastman Cotton Mills Fined Under Wage Act

Waycross, Ga.—U. S. District Judge William H. Barrett imposed fines totaling $1,500 and ordered probation for one year of the Eastman Cotton Mills of Eastman, Ga., and Guy M. Vann, vice-president and manager of the company, for alleged violation of the Wage and Hour Law. The company also was ordered to pay back wages totaling about $5,000 to employees.

Both Vann and the corporation were convicted on their plea of nolo contendere to a 13-count criminal information filed by J. Saxton Daniel, United States district attorney. The information charged one count of falsification of records; two counts of shipping into interstate commerce goods produced in violation of Fair Labor Standards Act; one of failure to keep adequate records, and nine counts of failure to comply with the textile wage order establishing a minimum wage of 32½ cents an hour.

The corporation was fined $1,000 on the first count and sentence was suspended on the remaining 12 counts. The corporation was placed on probation for a year, one condition of the probation being to observe the law in the future. Another condition was payment of all back wages at the rate of $1,000 a month, beginning in January, until the total of about $5,000 has been paid.

Vann was fined $500 on the first count and imposition of sentence on the remaining counts suspended. He also was placed on probation for a year not to violate the act further. Both fines were paid immediately.

Spinning Mills Are Operating At 105.9 Per Cent

Washington, D. C.—The Census Bureau reported that the cotton spinning industry operated during November at 105.9 per cent of capacity, on a 2-shift, 80-hour week basis, compared with 103.3 per cent during October this year, and 101.4 per cent during November last year.

Spinning spindles in place November 30 totaled 24,498,466, of which 22,685,968 were active at some time during the month, compared with 24,571,456 and 22,456,588 for October this year, and 24,973,218 and 22,784,776 for November last year.

Active spindle hours for November totaled 8,614,028,981 or an average of 352 hours per spindle in place, compared with 9,275,970,281 and 378 for October this year, and 8,803,076,810 and 353 for November last year.

Spinning spindles in place November 30 included: In cotton-growing states, 18,085,084, of which 17,152,674 were active, compared with 18,088,282 and 17,006,378 for October this year, and 18,199,718 and 17,099,448 for November last year; and in New England states, 5,691,806, of which 4,909,528 were active, compared with 5,761,598 and 4,848,572, and 6,006,204 and 5,052,234.

Active spindle hours included: In cotton-growing states, 6,866,045,529, or an average of 380 hours per spindle in place, compared with 7,233,437,429 and 400 for October this year, and 6,867,193,914 and 377 for November last year; and in New England States, 1,569,321,227 and 276, compared with 1,846,953,682 and 321, and 1,756,840,876 and 293.

Active spindle hours and the average per spindle in place for November, by states, follows:

Alabama, 714,465,341 and 398; Connecticut, 135,099,324 and 254; Georgia, 1,226,271,858 and 385; Maine, 208,258,045 and 310; Massachusetts, 862,119,427 and 272; Mississippi, 42,047,156 and 279; New Hampshire, 95,994,385 and 337; New York, 92,870,920 and 281; North Carolina, 2,128,722,928 and 366; Rhode Island, 255,733,286 and 271; South Carolina, 2,200,721,166 and 400; Tennessee, 226,517,324 and 408; Texas 88,203,498 and 363; Virginia, 198,019,109 and 310; all other states, 140,985,214 and 206.

Select May 16-24 For Cotton Week

Observance of the eleventh annual National Cotton Week was set for May 16 to 24, 1941, at the recent mid-winter meeting of the Cotton Consumption Council held in New Orleans. The council also adopted a fourteen-point national cotton promotional campaign involving complete integration of the efforts of the Cotton-Textile Institute and other organizations seeking to increase domestic consumption of cotton.

A resolution was adopted expressing hearty appreciation of the past work of Council Chairman Harry D. Wilson, Commissioner of Agriculture, State of Louisiana and Secretary C. K. Everett of the Cotton-Textile Institute, and urging them to take immediate steps to get the fourteen-point plan under way and to call a council meeting as early in 1941 as may be convenient.

The fourteen-point cotton promotion plan calls for endorsement by all associations of retail stores selling cotton of the year-round educational and promotion program now in operation; a more aggressively promoted National Cotton Week; sustained efforts to stimulate more active observance of the week throughout the country; active participation by all local cotton councils and committees of cotton growers, and greater efforts to promote gubernatorial proclamations and the enlistment of chambers of commerce, trade boards, service clubs and other groups influential in the formation of local public opinion.

On the basis that "what helps business helps everybody," such merchants, chain and independent, as shoe stores, hat stores, druggists, restaurants, auto accessory, cigar stores, etc., all of which have a direct or indirect interest in the welfare of the 12,000,000 cotton dependents, will be asked to participate in the 1941 observance of National Cotton Week, as will all types and sizes of food stores.

China Grove Cotton Mills Banquet

The annual banquet of the operating executives of the China Groves Cotton Mills, China Grove, N. C., was held on the evening of December 21st in the Concord Hotel, Concord, N. C.

C. J. Beaver, secretary and treasurer, acted as toast-

master, and the principal address was delivered by David Clark, editor of the TEXTILE BULLETIN.

Following a fine dinner and the address, Mr. Beaver and Superintendent E. M. Cushman thanked the overseers, second hands and master mechanics for the loyal support and the efficient work they had done during the year, and which had contributed so much to the high quality of China Grove Cotton Mill yarn and their fine reputation. Robert Cushman, superintendent of the Abbeville Cotton Mills, Abbeville, S. C., and a son of Superintendent E. M. Cushman, was a special guest.

Other employees of the China Grove Cotton Mills present at the banquet were John H. Rutledge, Jr., R. H. Dancy, J. W. Mabry, C. M. Talbert, R. B. Sides, W. R. Owen, J. K. Nickelson, W. M. Long, H. R. Shoe, Carl Luther, C. D. Morgan, C. W. Lowder, Milas Lowder, Worth Thompson, G. L. Duncan, Curtis Hughes, Fred Abernethy, William Mullinax, J. H. Carver, W. J. Hartsell, R. H. Mauldin, Grady Lowe, Jesse Cranford, R. M. Chisenhall, J. R. Johnson, J. L. Adcock, C. C. Morrow, M. D. James, Paul Cress, C. Ray Sloop, T. H. Wood, Philip Bostian, Sam May, Clifford Fleming, and Ray Sides.

New Southern Plant for Dayton Textile Supplies

Plans are being developed for the construction of a plant at Waynesville, N. C., for the exclusive manufacture of Dayton Thorobred Loom Supplies and Dayco Cots by the Dayton Rubber Manufacturing Company of Dayton, Ohio, as announced by A. L. Freedlander, president and general manager.

Estimated cost of erecting the building has been placed at $100,000. It will be of brick and glass, one story throughout.

The manufacture of textile items are now being carried on at Dayton, Ohio, but as soon as the new plant is ready for occupancy, much of the Dayton Textile Product manufacturing operations will be transferred to the new location.

New Southern Office for Onyx Oil & Chemical Co.

Announcement is made of the new Southern office opened at 121 West Third St., Charlotte, N. C., by the Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J. E. W. Klumph will be in charge, assisted by Cliff Myers and Cliff Smith. This new office, with enlarged facilities, was necessitated by increased Southern business.

Gainesville Firm Acquitted by U. S.

Gainesville, Ga.—The Best Manufacturing Company was acquitted of 19 charges of violating the Fair Labor Standards Act after a ten-day trial in Federal District Court.

A true bill returned against the firm and John P. Reynolds, secretary-treasurer, on October 6, had charged the company with failure to pay minimum wages, failure to pay overtime and falsification of records.

The Best Company, a silk processing firm here, employs 300 persons.

Handling, Routing, and Methods of Conveying Stock within the Plant

THE Eastern Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association held its Fall Meeting at the Community House of the Erwin Cotton Mills, West Durham, N. C., on November 2nd, to discuss the handling, routing, and methods of conveying stock within the plant.

The meeting was called to order by W. H. Miley, Jr., superintendent of Erwin Cotton Mills No. 2, Erwin, and chairman of the Division. Following short introductory remarks, Mr. Miley turned the meeting over to P. B Parks, Jr., superintendent of the Erwin Cotton Mills No. 5, to lead the discussion.

A stenographic report of the meeting follows:

P. B. Parks, Jr., Supt., Mill No. 5, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Erwin, N. C.: When you read the cards sent out I do not know what came into your mind about the subject given for discussion here this morning, "Handling, Routing, and Methods of Conveying Stock Within the Plant." I suspect you had a blank look on your faces, and perhaps you thought it sounded pretty dry. But if you felt that way you were wrong. You will find before you leave that that subject is very important. We are going to talk about the perfect system of conveying stock through the milll, and let's all contribute ideas as to what objects we are trying to attained. If we know the objects we wish to attain we shall know better how to go about actually carrying out the ways of reaching them.

I want first to tell a story to illustrate the fact that sometimes we do not see what is happening around us. We get into a rut and do not realize that we are doing something that is useless or not necessary. This story is on my own plant, so I can tell it. Back in 1925 the No. 5 plant of Erwin Cotton Mills was built. Of course, all the fixtures that were necessary were put in, including the plumbing. Down in the weave room of No. 5 Mill the plumber had a little iron cap that came with the plumbing fixtures. He laid it aside; he did not need it any more; it was just a little piece of plate put over the nickel to protect it in shipping. He happened to leave that piece of iron in the men's toilet, and it stayed there. That piece of iron lay there for two or three years. One day I went down there, and that little piece of iron aroused my curiosity. I called the janitor and asked: "What is that piece of iron, and what do they do with it?" He said: "I don't know, sir; it is just there. I have been taking care of it." I said: "All right, you take good care of it." I stayed there a year or two, and I watched that piece of iron. Then I came up to Durham and stayed here two or three years, going back to Erwin then as superintendent of No. 5 Mill. Almost the first thing I did when I got there was to dash in there to see if my old friend was still in its place. There it was, and it is there to this day. It is worn almost in two from being moved around, but there it is.

That is just an example of how things go in our mills. We have pieces of equipment that are entirely useless, but we are so used to seeing them that we keep them and spend money on taking care of them.

Now, to get to our subject, what are the objects and what are the best methods of handling, routing, and conveying stock in the plant? What would be the perfect system, and what can we do to get that system? For one thing, we want to get the stock to the next process, do we not? We might get it there but in such condition that we could not use it; perhaps the method of conveying it tore it all to pieces. For instance, you might have a can of card sliver that you want to get across the floor, but in pushing it across it is banged into something and the sliver knocked out. That is picked up and put back, but when the can gets to its destination the contents are practically useless. Or we might have a big package, so big that it has to be lifted by a chain hoist. We get it there all right, but it takes too much effort.

Let's list the objects we must attain in the ideal system. Who will suggest one?

A Member: We want to do it as easily as possible, or with as little effort as possible.

Mr. Parks: That is right, with the least possible human effort. Let's make that No. 1. Next?

A Member: We have to do it the safest way.

Mr. Parks: We have to think of the safety of the worker, yes. That is No. 2. What else?

A Member: We should use the method that causes the least damage to the stock.

A Member: And one that gives the least mixing of stock.

Mr. Parks: I will put those down as No. 3 and No. 4, least possible damage to stock at delivery and the least mixing of stock. Have you any more suggestions?

A Member: We have to do it in the cheapest way.

Mr. Parks: Yes, that is important. We have to have a unit that is economical from the standpoint of transportation and use. Anything else?

T. W. Mullen, Supt., Rosemary Mfg. Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C.: The shortest haul.

Mr. Parks: Yes, the most direct route. I will put that down as No. 6.

A Member: I think time should enter into that, too.

Mr. Parks: Yes, we do not want to waste time in unnecessary operations. We want to take our stock through in the fewest possible operations, with the least handling we can. That will be No. 7, the smallest possible number of operations.

Almost everything I thought of has been mentioned here, I believe, except one or two points. One is that sometimes we lay out our operations all right, but we have to take back an empty truck. That lost motion cannot always be avoided, but often it can. So one of the objects to be thought of in trying to work out a perfect system is the avoidance of lost motion or an empty haul. I'll make that No. 8.

A Member: You have written up there "least damage"; I suppose that means the least damage to the stock. We ought to avoid damage to the floors, etc, by trucks or other conveyors by using rubber-tired trucks.

Mr. Parks: That is a good point. That will be No. 9, least damage to building and equipment.

There is one other thing I thought of. We do not want to have people bumping into each other or getting in each other's way, because that would be likely to cause accidents. So we want to avoid traffic congestion, and I will put that down here as No. 10.

So now we have a list of ten objects to be sought for in an ideal system of handling, routing and conveying stock within the plant. Those objects we seek to attain are:

1. Least possible human effort.
2. Safety of the worker.
3. Least damage to stock.
4. Least mixing of stock.
5. Economic unit from standpoint of transportation and use.
6. Shortest route.
7. Smallest number of operations.
8. Elimination of lost motion or empty haul.
9. Least damage to building and equipment.
10. Avoidance of traffic congestion.

It does not matter whether you are a carder, a spinner, or a weaver; the discussion of this subject ought to be interesting to everybody, because the problem is the same in the card room as in the spinning department or any other department of the mill; and I hope you will all help to work it out.

Location of Picker Room

I think it would be logical to begin the study of this subject at the place where the cotton enters the mill, so suppose we begin with the opening room. What would you say is the proper location for the opening room? Of course, that is a thing that we cannot always fix in the way we want it, because maybe the mill has been built before we get there. But if we could decide the matter, where would the proper location for the opening room be? Mr. Miley, what do you say as to that?

Chairman Miley: I think it should be in the closest possible location to the source of supply.

Mr. Parks: Mr. Miley says it ought to be located as

close as possible to the source of supply. What do you think?

A Member: I think it ought to be as close to the picker room as possible.

Mr. Parks: Wouldn't it be fine to have it close to both? Your warehouse is located right on the railroad track, of course, and wouldn't it be a good idea to have the picker room right there, too? If you you had a choice, Mr. Horne, of puting the opening room close to the warehouse or close to the picker room, which would you prefer?

Harvey E. Horne, Asst. Overseer, No. 5 Mill, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Erwin, N. C.: I would prefer to have it close to the warehouse.

Mr. Parks: Why?

Mr. Horne: On account of having to move the cotton. You want your opening room as close as possible to where the cotton is stored.

Mr. Parks: Right. I think there is no doubt about that. If we had to move all those bales of cotton, think of the human effort involved in taking them from the opening room to the picking room. If the opening room is down here (indicating on blackboard) and the picker room here, what would you do?

Mr. A.: Is any damage caused to the stock by blowing cotton through a long pipe?

Mr. Parks: What do you think?

Mr. A.: Yes, sir, I think there is.

Mr. Parks: What would you recommend as the limit beyond which the cotton should not be blowed? How long a distance would you recommend?

Mr. A.: Not over 100 feet.

Mr. Parks: Mr. Harden, how far is your picker room from the opening room?

M. R. Harden, Supt., No. 4 Mill, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Durham: I should say at least 1,000 feet.

Mr. Parks: How far is yours, Mr. B.?

Mr. B.: About 100 feet.

Mr. Parks: How far is yours at Oxford?

Mr. C.: Thirty feet.

Mr. Parks: Oh, you are one of the fortunate ones.

I do not believe blowing cotton 100 feet will do much damage to it. If it does, some of us surely are ruined.

Now, after the ties and bagging have been removed, what is the most economical way of getting the cotton from the opening room to the picker room?

A Member: That would depend upon the distance it has to go, wouldn't it?

Mr. Parks: I think that has a lot to do with it. If we have the ideal situation, with the opening room as near the warehouse as possible, that would not be far. Are there any mechanical means of opening the cotton and setting it down in your picker room? Does anyone know of any? I do not.

Methods of Opening Cotton Bales

Mr. Parks, do you have a small force that opens your cotton all the time or a large force that is engaged only part of the time in opening it?

P. B. Parks, Sr., Manager, Mills Nos. 1, 4 and 6, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Durham: We have darkies that open the cotton in the warehouse and convey it on rubber-tired trucks. We have thought a good deal about the conveying of it; due to the fact, however, that we have to load goods on the same platform on which the cotton is unloaded, and due to the further fact that we have two floor levels, it is impracticable to install a conveyor. We therefore take it up on rubber-tired trucks. We lay down 30 bales at a time. There are two darkies that operate the opening room. After they open the bales all they have to do is to pick off a chunk of cotton and dump it in the hopper. There are 15 hoppers, each of which is fed off two bales. After the cotton gets in the hopper, of course, the operation is all automatic.

Chairman Parks: Mr. Parks has what sounds like a nice blending system, but we have not time to talk about blending this morning. He as an automatic system all the way from the opening, which is, of course, what we all want.

Mr. Oldham, how many hoppers have you?

A. L. Oldham, Carder, No. 2 Mill, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Erwin, N. C.: Twenty-seven.

Chairman Parks: From how many bales do you feed at a time?

Mr. Oldham: Eighty bales.

Mr. Parks: Do you have a small force opening cotton all the time or a large force working at it only part of the time?

Mr. Oldham: We have a small force working at it steadily:

Mr. Parks: Do you think a small force working steadily at one thing is more efficient than a large force doing it part of the time?

Mr. Oldham: Yes, I do, and we found a difference in the cost.

Mr. Parks: Can you give us any idea as to the difference in cost?

Mr. Oldham: It was staggering. We had 13 men working on it, and now we have two.

Mr. Parks: It did not take 13 men all their time?

Mr. Oldham: No, sir, but it took so much of their time that the difference in cost is really staggering.

Mr. Parks: Well, I don't want to be knocked down, so I shall not ask you any more about it. That is staggering. Is there anything else about your opening room that you want to tell us?

Mr. Oldham: Just that we have two men that feed these 27 hoppers, and that cotton is not handled any more until it is dumped out of the picker.

Chairman Parks: I guess your system and that of Mr. Parks, Sr., are about the same.

If any of you have a system in your opening room that operates by fits and starts, that is most uneconomical.

Mr. D.: There is one thing you did not touch on, and that is the way to get the cotton from the trucks to the

warehouse. We stack ours up seven bales high. When our cotton comes in on a truck or from the railroad we start packing it, and we weigh it as we pack it. We have one crew that does nothing but pack. In the front of our warehouse there is an electric hoist that goes forward and backward at will. It has an electric brake on it. The hoist stands about three feet high and two feet thick. We bolted it with two U-bolts to a column that it is safe to pull against. Then we have about 100 feet of rope. We do not have to move the hoist from that position. We have an I-bolt up against a girder and have a block there through which the rope goes. The rope is equipped with a pair of grabs. We have a darky that operates the hoist. The bale of cotton is seized with that pair of grabs and hoisted up on the edge of the stack, where it is dropped; then about six darkies get hold of it and roll it back. They pack about 800 bales a day with that hoist.

Mr. Parks: How big a crew does it take to pack 800 bales?

Mr. D.: Well, one man to operate the hoist and two men with hooks and six men on top. It depends on how far they have to roll it.

Mr. Parks: Nine men for 800 bales is pretty good stacking.

Mr. Mullen: Have you ever had an accident there?

Mr. D.: No, we never have had an accident, and I hope we shall not.

(*Continued in next issue*)

"Air-Roll" Cotton Gin Being Tested in Greenville, Miss.

Greenville, Miss.—A new type cotton gin, embodying the principle of "air-roll," is undergoing tests here.

Its inventor, Charles R. Berry, claims it is the first fundamental departure in cotton ginning since Eli Whitney evolved the saw-tooth method. He claims the new method is an improvement over the standard cotton gin because the air-roll type does "a more thorough job in removing trash" and makes for a better sample.

Thirtieth Anniversary of First U. S. Rayon

Last month marked the thirtieth anniversary of the American rayon industry's first full month of production. On December 19, 1910, the first rayon fibers were spun in a plant in Marcus Hook, Pa., the forerunner of the American Viscose Corp. No special ceremonies have been arranged to commemorate the event, but it is pointed out that rayon and allied industries today employ more than 49,000 men and women in America.

Textile Rubber Co. To Have Larger Plant

Bowdon, Ga.—The Textile Rubber Co., Akron, O., of which C. M. Keitt is vice-president, is moving its plant from Banning, Ga., as an enlarged company, according to David Stokes, who will be resident manager.

He said the company had leased a building, 50 by 170 feet on Wedowee Street, being erected by the Building Corp., a local concern. It is expected to be ready about February 1st, and will give employment to about 100 men.

Personal News

Dean H. H. Willis, of the Clemson College Textile School, recently moved into a new home.

Brown Mahon, secretary of the Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C., has been elected district chairman of the Boy Scouts.

G. R. Hooper, of the Textile Appliance Co., Gastonia, N. C., has been on a 30-day business trip to Eastern States.

W. M. Melton, formerly superintendent of the Green River Mills, Tuxedo, N. C., is now general manager of the Pisgah Mills, Inc., Brevard, N. C.

Dallas Autry has been promoted to the position of overseer of the cloth room at the No. 5 mill of the Georgia-Kincaid Mills, Griffin, Ga.

John Fay, general manager of the Pendleton Mfg. Co., LaFrance, S. C., has been elected chairman of the Anderson Boy Scout district for 1941.

W. O. Lindholm, who travels for the Kendall Mills, Walpole, Mass., has been transferred from Birmingham to Atlanta and will make his headquarters there.

J. B. Doar, Jr., secretary of the F. W. Poe Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C., has been elected president of the new Greenville County Hospital Care Association.

Aug. W. Smith, Jr., assistant general manager of Brandon Corp., Greenville, S. C., will serve as president of the Greater Greenville Community Chest in 1941.

G. F. Williams, of Greenville, S. C., has been elected president of the Pisgah Mills, Inc., Brevard, N. C., in addition to his regular duties as treasurer of the company.

J. D. Sandridge, chemist of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., at the Charlotte office and laboratory, was guest speaker at the Elkin (N. C.) Kiwanis Club recently.

Tom McNamara and Bill Cavanagh, both formerly with United Piece Dye Works, are now connected with the sales staff of W. T. Jordan, agent for the North Carolina Fabrics Corp., Yadkin, N. C. The new sales organization will maintain offices at 1450 Broadway, New York City.

J. F. Andrews, overseer of carding at the No. 5 mill of the Georgia-Kincaid Mills, Griffin, Ga., has been also appointed overseer of spinning at the same mill.

T. Fred Bell, formerly secretary-treasurer and manager of Victoria Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., recently became manager of the Cutter Mfg. Co., of Rock Hill.

W. Hamsot, formerly associated with various advertising and merchandising organizations in this country and in France, has joined Aridye Corp., Fair Lawn, N. J., in a merchandising capacity.

Vester Brooks has been promoted from overseer of carding and spinning at the No. 2 mill of the Georgia-Kincaid Mills, Griffin, Ga., to assistant superintendent of Mills Nos. 2, 3 and 5.

Charlie Brooks, formerly overseer of spinning at the No. 6 mill of the Georgia-Kincaid Mills, Griffin, Ga., has been promoted to overseer of carding and spinning at their No. 2 mill.

S. C. Frieze, who has handled the accounts of Judson, Drayton, Laurens, and Asheville mills for Deering, Milliken & Co., of New York City, has resigned his connections with the company.

C. Victor Wray, who served two years in the Government spinning laboratory at Clemson College, is serving a year in Washington as a textile specialist in the ordnance department. He will return to the spinning laboratory at the end of the year.

Miss Elizabeth Bahnson, daughter of Agnew H. Bahnson, of Winston-Salem, N. C., president of the Arista Mills and the Washington Mills, is to be married to A. L. Butler, Jr., son of the secretary of the Chatham Mfg. Co., Elkin, N. C.

M. Weldon Rogers, for the past two years superintendent of Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Mills Nos. 1 and 2, Charlotte, N. C., has been appointed general superintendent of the company's plants at Charlotte and at Martinsville, Va.

Gastonia Man Granted Two Textile Patents

Gastonia, N. C.—A. D. (Major) Davis, well known Gastonia man, has recently been granted patents on two inventions of value to the textile industry, he announces.

Mr. Davis' patents are for a machine to recover used clearer rolls and for a special material to be used for the covers.

His patents are No. 2,202,812 (for the improved cover

material) and No. 2,221,910 (for the re-covering machine).

Mr. Davis reports that numbers of textile mills are using the new clearer roll coverings and that others are expected to follow suit. The new covering replaces the blue denim cover that has been in use for many years.

Erwin Mills Apply for Trademark

Washington, D. C.—The Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Durham, N. C., has applied for the trademark "Erwin Superb," for sheets, pillow cases, etc., according to a recent issue of the Official Gazette of the U. S. Patent Office.

E. A. Terrell, Jr., Wins High Honors

Edgar A. Terrell, Jr., son of E. A. Terrell, Charlotte, N. C., manufacturer of textile equipment, is rounding out his senior year at the Citadel, Charleston, S. C., with an outstanding record. He was recently voted, by his classmates, as most versatile, most intelligent, best informed, most capable, and most practical senior at the school.

In addition to the above honors, he is cadet major of the First Battalion, captain of the Rifle Team, member of the Ring Committee, Cadet Activities Committee, and the Round Table, an honorary organization.

J. Frank Wilson Honored By Fieldale Employees

Spray, N. C.—A fine demonstration of good industrial relationships was given in Fieldale, Va., on Wednesday, December 11th, when about 1,200 employees of the Marshall Field & Co. towel and hosiery mills at that location and citizens of the community presented to J. Frank Wilson, for 21 years manager of the Fieldale Mills and recently appointed production manager of all Southern mills of Marshall Field & Co., eight sterling silver dinner

plates, a set of Bobby Jones registered golf clubs and a beautiful golf bag with other golf accessories.

Mr. Wilson has recently moved his family to Spray, where the main office of the manufacturing division is located. The presentation of the gifts was made by Robert T. Denney, quill skinner and long service employee of the towel mill. In presenting the gifts Mr. Denney said: "They are but a token of our appreciation for your faithful leadership and a token of love and appreciation we have for you."

In receiving the gifts Mr. Wilson expressed his sincere appreciation for the wonderful co-operation the people of Fieldale have shown throughout the years. Mrs. Wilson also made a few fitting remarks and told the group how much she and Mr. Wilson appreciated the gifts.

The silver plates were inscribed: "Presented to J. F. Wilson by his co-workers at Fieldale, Va., 1940."

OBITUARY

DR. E. E. ROBINSON

Kannapolis, N. C.—Dr. E. E. Robinson, Cannon Mills Co. physician, was found dead about 100 yards from his home here on the night of December 28th.

He was lying just off the pavement of Highway 29-A and had a cut on his head. Neighbors found the body.

A. E. STALEY

Augustus Eugene Staley, 74, Randolph County, North Carolina native who rose to a position of national importance in the manufacture of starches, syrup and soybean products, died December 26th at his winter home in Miami, Fla., one week after suffering a stroke of paralysis.

Staley starches are well known in the textile industry.

As a young man, he was employed for a while in Greensboro, N. C., by Odell Hardware Co., later moving to Baltimore, Md. He began the manufacture of starches in Baltimore in 1898 and in 1909 bought out the Wellington Starch Works at Decatur, Ill. At the time of his death he was chairman of the board of the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. of Decatur and Baltimore.

S. G. NEWLIN

Asheboro, N. C.—S. G. Newlin, 85, retired textile leader of Randolph County, died December 14th at his home in Randleman after an illness of several months.

Mr. Newlin had been a civil, religious and educational leader of Randleman and Randolph County for the last 50 years or more. He was associated with the late John H. Ferree, founder of the Randleman Mfg. Co. He served as an executive with the company for more than 50 years and also with the Deep River Mills. He was one of the organizers of the Randolph Hosiery Mills, first hosiery mills in the county.

RICHARD S. ISELEY

Charlotte, N. C.—Burial services were held here for Richard S. Iseley, of Lancaster, S. C., assistant engineer of the construction department of the Springs Cotton Mill, who died of accidental pistol wounds. He was 35 years old and moved to Lancaster from New York in 1934.

N. B. DIAL

Laurens, S. C.—Funeral services were held here December 18th for former U. S. Senator Nathaniel B. Dial, 78, former president of Laurens Cotton Mills, Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., Reedy River Power Co., Georgia-Carolina Power Co., Sullivan Power Co., Laurens Glass Works, and the Home Trust Co., who died at his home in Washington December 11th of heart disease.

WILLIAM A. CARPENTER

Hartsville, S. C.—William A. Carpenter, 63, for 30 years superintendent of the Hartsville Cotton Mills, died recently in a Sumter hospital after a few days' illness. Mr. Carpenter retired several years ago. He is survived by his widow, four daughters and a son.

TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Shall We Enter the War?

The question now being most seriously considered by citizens of this country is whether or not it is right and proper that we should enter the war or do things which might be considered as acts of war.

As a people, we have no desire for war and look upon it as a senseless method of settling differences, but there is war today and we are beginning to realize, more and more, that our future liberties depend upon the outcome.

We know that, if Great Britain wins, we have nothing to fear for many years, and that we will be so secure that we may immediately cease defense preparations.

There are some, like Senator Burton K. Wheeler, who would have us believe that if Germany wins we shall be equally secure, but we doubt that there is one person in a thousand in the United States who holds any such belief.

There is a war and it is primarily between Germany and Great Britain, and no matter what may be our natural sympathies and inclinations we should carefully analyze the causes which led to the conflict and the probable actions of each side in case of their victory.

Great Britain has no territorial aspirations nor can she be expected to seek any additional territory in case of victory. She entered the conflict only when Germany, after taking Austria and Czechoslovakia, invaded Poland and appeared to have launched an immense and ruthless invasion program.

Great Britain would gladly cease fighting, should Germany agree to return to its original boundaries with Austria and the Sudetan area of Czechoslovakia added.

Germany, after violating its agreement not to rearm, annexed Austria with the promise that it desired no more territory. It then found an excuse to annex the Sudeton area of Czechoslovakia, upon the excuse that its population was largely German, but again promised to proceed no further.

Very soon thereafter, and in absolute violation of its pledge, Germany invaded Poland and since then has overrun surrounding territory which was occupied by small nations who had committed no offense against her.

A fair and honest appraisal of the German government, during the past year and a half, is that it has ruthlessly taken territory from weak nations and that it has violated with impunity, pledge after pledge, until no statement made by Hitler or any person in authority in his country has any value except to a few credulous souls.

Germany says that it has no intention of molesting or invading the United States, but that is Germany speaking when it wishes to be allowed to complete the conquest of England and not the Germany we would face when England was out of the way and the English warships were in her hands.

War is a terrible thing and the people of this country would go to great lengths to avoid a conflict, but we believe that war is better than losing our liberties or seeing them placed in such danger that we must build and maintain a great navy and a great army and, for many years, stand ready for conflict.

Under these circumstances we should do everything we can to aid Great Britain in winning this conflict and forgetting the phrase "everything short of war," should render assistance and be ready to assume the consequences even if it be war.

The industries of England are being laid waste and day by day, it is becoming more difficult to manufacture the arms and munitions needed to combat a Germany which has drawn upon the resources of many conquered countries and is being supplied by Russia and Japan and by the United States through Japan and the Siberian railway.

The time has come, in our opinion, to check the passage of supplies to Germany, but to see

that they go through to Great Britain, even if it means technical or actual war.

England has her back to the wall and, with her cities and towns being made into shambles by mighty raids, is making a fight which will go down into history as the greatest of all time.

There is, in our opinion, no avoiding war. It must come now as we help Great Britain to hold the front lines or it must come when England has fallen and we are pledged, under the Monroe Doctrine, to prevent the invasion of any country in North or South America.

The Germans are not supermen and even with the additional supplies which they have received and are receiving, cannot continue the war indefinitely.

We doubt that it will be necessary to send our young men overseas, but if it is necessary for them to go in order to preserve our security and our liberties, we believe that they will go willingly.

It is necessary for us to manufacture war materials upon a large scale and to land them, together with foodstuffs, in England, and if that be an act of war, so let it be.

England sought no war and is fighting only for its freedom and the freedom of the small countries of the world.

We seek no war, but for us, it is war now or later, and it would be much better to fight with Great Britain than alone.

It is, in our opinion, time to forget technicalities and international law, as Germany has done, and to give great and increasing aid to England, which now constitutes our first line of defense.

Red Cross Not Aiding Germany

Our editorial of December 15th entitled "Does Red Cross Aid Nazi?" was based upon the positive statement of a lecturer that the American Red Cross was sending both food and medical supplies to Germany.

In response to that editorial the American Red Cross sent us a copy of the report of its Chairman, Norman H. Davis, to its Board of Incorporators, and from that report we quote the following extract:

> At the outset of the conflict in the Far East and of the war in Europe, inquiry was made through the International Committee of the Red Cross as to whether the Red Cross Societies of the countries involved desired assistance from the other National Societies. The Japanese Red Cross and the German Red Cross replied that they would not require such assistance. In launching the war relief campaign it was accordingly stated that none of the funds raised would be expended for relief to those two countries.

From another place in the same report we quote:

> We will undertake relief operations only where we can make independent investigation as to the needs and have adequate freedom of communication, transportation and supervision, with sufficient inspection and control by our own personnel to assure that the supplies will go only to those for whom they are intended.
>
> And finally, as the Red Cross is a quasi-official organization our foreign relief operations must be consistent with the national interest.

The above extracts from the report of Chairman Norman H. Davis indicate that the Red Cross has not sent either food or medical supplies to Germany, and that the charge as made from the lecturer from whom we quoted was without foundation.

Error in Walsh-Healey Act Statement

Our December 15th editorial, "Watch Out for Walsh-Healey Act," was in error when it said that workers on Government contracts must be paid a minimum of 35 cents per hour. On Government contracts in the cotton textile industry the requirement is that rates fixed under the Wages and Hours Law, which is 32½ cents, shall be the minimum.

The editorial in question was written for our other publication, the SOUTHERN KNITTER, and inadvertently appeared in the TEXTILE BULLETIN. In the knitting industry mills on Government contracts are required to pay a minimum of 35 cents.

As soon as we discovered the error we mailed to every mill, on our subscription list, a card calling attention to the error.

Guest Editorial

Our "Guest Editorial" of this month, as written by Scott Russell, executive vice-president of the Bibb Mfg. Co., and published on page 5 of this issue, will have a sobering effect upon every man who reads same.

It is an exceedingly able and timely warning to those who are enjoying the prosperity, brought about by Defense Program expenditures, without taking stock of tomorrow.

We believe that our idea of having prominent manufacturers give the industry the benefit of their opinions will prove to be very popular.

In this case a patriotic American warns our people against permanently surrendering their liberties.

Mill News

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—At the Appalachian Mills, all of the dyehouse and bleaching equipment has been replaced with stainless steel machines which were manufactured by the Rodney Hunt Machine Co., of Orange, Mass.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Pressley Check-Mastre, Inc., of Greenville, has been chartered to deal in textile machinery. It is capitalized at $5,000. Officers listed were F. H. Pressley, president; W. D. Dodenhoff, vice-president and treasurer, and Mrs. Marion Rasche, secretary.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—Fire of undetermined origin caused an estimated $1,500 damage in the dyehouse of the Holt Williamson Cotton Mill here December 19th. A quantity of cotton which had been dyed and rebaled was burned and some damage was done to machinery but little to the building. The blaze was confined to the dyehouse.

RANDLEMAN, N. C.—The old Naomi Mill plant here, closed down since 1936, will resume operations in the near future. The mill will be operated by Deep River Mfg. Co., of Fayetteville, which acquired the plant in 1934, when it was sold at public auction after Hunter Mfg. & Com. Co. declared bankruptcy.

GASTONIA, N. C.—Offices of the A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co. have been moved to the fourth floor of the Commercial building following the leasing of the mill's former quarters on the first floor of the Smyre Building for a mercantile business. The A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Fred L. Smyre, president, has taken over six offices on the fourth floor of the Commercial Building, all connecting one with the other.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Additional office space is being acquired by the hosiery division of Burlington Mills Corp. in the finishing plant of the Bogle-Watkins Building on South Elm Street, it was learned.

Construction will begin at an early date and will cost between $5,000 and $7,000. It is planned to house all of the office personnel of the hosiery division in the building at 1421 South Elm Street when the annex is completed.

COTTONDALE, ALA.—C. E. Goodroe, of Whitesburg, Ga., has leased an old cotton mill plant here, idle for the past seven or eight years, and will resume operations within the next 30 days or so, according to present plans. Mr. Goodroe leased the property with an option to purchase. Using available machinery at the plant and adding other equipment, it is reported Goodroe plans to manufacture cotton yarn.

ELKIN, N. C.—Plans are going forward here on plans for the construction of a new storage building for the Chatham Mfg. Co. Thurmond Chatham, of Winston-Salem, N. C., president of the company, stated that the new building will contain approximately 200,000 square feet of floor space. This new building will supply much-needed storage space. The old building in Winston-Salem, now used for storage purposes, will be disposed of, Mr. Chatham stated.

Work is also proceeding on the construction of a building here which will replace the one destroyed by fire and floods last summer. While this new building is under construction the Chatham Mfg. Co. is compelled to send its wool North to be washed for processing.

BANNING, GA.—Referee John W. Powell, at Newnan, Ga., has ordered a dismissal of proceedings under Chapter XI and directed that bankruptcy be proceeded with against Banning Mills. Last June involuntary bankruptcy proceedings were filed in U. S. District Court at Atlanta against Banning Mills by Aronson Cotton Co., Memphis, Tenn.; Blyth Cotton Co., Courtland, Ala.; City Supply Co., Carrollton, Ga., and J. A. Latimer-Co., Newnan, Ga.

SANFORD, N. C.—Suit has been filed by Fred Cockrell, trading as Cockrell & Co., Atlanta, Ga., against Sanford Cotton Mills, Inc., of Sanford, alleging that on June 5, 1939, an agreement was entered into whereby plaintiff would cancel defendant's order for 800 bales of cotton providing defendant would pay plaintiff $2,600 before June 20, 1939.

Plaintiff contends that the Sanford firm paid $800 but failed to pay the remaining $1,800 for which judgment is sought in addition to interest, making a total of $1,991.23 asked.

GASTONIA, N. C.—Announcement was made here December 12th by D. R. LaFar, general manager of the Ranlo Mfg. Co., of the sale of the majority stock in that corporation to the Burlington Mills Corp. of Burlington, headed by J. Spencer Love.

Mr. LaFar will continue as general manager of the Ranlo plant, and no change is contemplated in its operating management or its manufacturing.

Mr. LaFar issued the following statement in regard to the change:

"R. S. Dickson & Co. and other associates who hold a majority of both classes of the outstanding capital stock of the Ranlo Mfg. Co. have agreed to exchange their holdings in the Ranlo Mfg. Co. for stock in the Burlington Mills Corp.

"The arrangement is between the Burlington Mills and the stockholders of the Ranlo Mfg. Co. and does not involve the corporate status of the Ranlo properties. It is understood that the Burlington Mills Corp. will operate the Ranlo plants as a subsidiary corporation and no change in the present operating management is contemplated, or in the manufacturing.

MASTER MECHANICS' SECTION

S. T. A. Meeting, Short Items, New Equipment

Southern Master Mechanics Meet in Greenville

The Southern Master Mechanics' Division of the Southern Textile Association held its fall meeting at the plant of the Bahan Textile Machinery Co., Greenville, S. C., in November. The program was devoted to discussion in the early part, and then it was adjourned for an inspection trip through the Bahan plant.

Fred Tindall, master mechanic of the Inman Mills, Inman, S. C., is chairman of this Division, and presided at the meeting.

Touching only the high spots of the discussion, one mechanic was having trouble with oil in the bearings of his 40 to 75 horsepower motors following the ring up and running out of the bearing at the opening at the top, allowing the bearing to run hot. A suggested remedy for this trouble, by another mechanic, advocated installing a breather tube in the bearing. Another said that he had had the same trouble, and found that it was due to a rotor out of balance and the bearing worn a little; repairing this stopped the oil from running out. It was generally conceded that the use of a light oil in electric motor bearings was essential to get good running motors and to prevent motor failure.

The question was asked, "Is anyone using bronze bearings on motors of more than 20 horsepower?" One man stated that he was using them on a 50 horsepower motor and getting satisfaction, and this statement brought forth considerable comment. Several mechanics advanced the argument that bronze bearings should not be used on any motor. Conceding that the bronze bearings would have longer life, they advanced the theory that in the event of a bearing sticking from lack of oil or from any other cause, the bronze bearing will freeze and burn out the motor, while a babbitt bearing will burn itself out, and the motor will be only slightly damaged if at all. They said that it was cheaper to replace bearings than motors. The man who had made the statement about using bronze bearings on the 50 horsepower motor then spoke up again and said in the particular case he was speaking of the bearing had been operating for 12 years without any sign of trouble. He added, however, that he was very careful to fit the bearings properly, inspect them regularly, and keep them well oiled with a good oil.

In dealing with worn main cylinder bearings on cards, one mechanic said that he had found the simplest thing to do was to turn the bearing over, fill the oil hole with bronze, and use this for the lower section of the bearing, since the top bearing would show no signs of wear. Then cut another oil hole in the bottom bearing and use it for the top bearing. Another said he could line the bearing with bronze and rebore it for less than $2.00, and he considered this the most economical method.

The next question to come up was the feasibility of building up loom crank shafts with bronze and then turning them down to proper size. One man stated that he had tried this system and had had trouble with the shafts breaking off right at the end of the weld. The general opinion of the gathering was that this was due to uneven heating at the time of welding, and the suggestion was offered that he should heat the shaft before welding, to better distribute the heat.

"As good service as tool steel," one man said, "can be had from a piece of ½ x 1½ inch flat iron faced with Haynes Stellite and used for a lathe tool." This was advanced when one of the men asked if any one knew where he could get a supply of tool steel, having found that he was not able to get quick delivery on this product due to defense needs.

One mechanic asked the reason for increased speed of machinery throughout the mill on the third shift. At once, another said that he didn't believe that there was actually any increase in speed, but that it was an entirely psychological condition that accounted for the apparent increase. This theory was questioned, however, and as proof of higher speeds at night it was stated that voltage on motors was higher at night when most other users of electricity were not on the line. Also, due to contraction from night moisture, belts have a tendency to run tighter and produce more power. There was considerable discussion pro and con on this subject, no final decision being reached. Some still contend that there is an increase in machinery speed at night, others say it is a figment of the imagination.

Following the discussion, which lasted approximately an hour and a half, the mechanics were taken on a very interesting and instructive tour through the large plant of the Bahan Textile Machinery Co., where they saw modern high speed machine tools of many kinds in operation, heat treating of parts, welding, etc. This was followed by a luncheon at Dave Stansell's place on the outskirts of Greenville, where, believe it or not, the table was loaded with fried chicken, fried country ham, chicken pie, fried catfish (small blues), sliced barbecue, chopped barbecue, with vegetables and breads to go with the meats.

No Man in One Day Can Produce a Kilowatt Hour

No man can make a kilowatt hour of electricity in one day by his muscles alone. That is the conclusion reached by the test laboratories of several of the largest manufacturing corporations in the United States after many unique and interesting experiments. The tests disclosed that a kilowatt hour is always more work than any man can produce in one day, regardless of his size and strength and whether he works eight hours a day or fourteen.

The experiments were amusing and illuminating (but not in the lighting sense). A strong young man, formerly a pugilist, was able to keep a hand-driven generator, that developed sixty watts, going only thirteen minutes. He quit exhausted after producing 1.3 per cent of one kilowatt hour. The combined efforts of 213 men on a bicycle-driven generator, which they pedalled until exhausted, produced electricity worth only ten cents. A six-day bicycle racer worked the same machine in a desperate effort lasting sixty seconds. If he could have kept it up for six days and six nights he would have earned seventy-eight cents worth of electricity.—Public Service Magazine.

New Fafnir Transmission Units

The Fafnir Bearing Company, New Britain, Conn., announces a new series of ball bearing pillow blocks and other transmission units incorporating Fafnir "Mechani-Seal" Ball Bearings. The bearings themselves, featuring a 100% efficient mechanical seal, are said to have proved highly satisfactory in the few months they have been on the market.

The new streamlined light series pillow blocks, flange cartridges and cylindrical cartridges are said to offer two advantages, for in addition to the efficiency of the "Mechani-Seal" construction, they offer the ease of application made possible by the Fafnir Wide Inner Ring design, with self-locking collar. They are locked to the shaft with a finger-twist. No machining, shaft shoulders, adapters or locknuts are required.

The "Mechani-Seal" Bearing, employing close tolerances rather than rubbing material for its efficiency, is claimed to impose no friction or drag. Two steel plate shields form the innermost members. They are tightly fitted to the bearing outer ring. An outer corrosion-proofed, steel plate shield, pressed on the inner ring, clears these inner plates by definite but close tolerances, and acts as an efficient slinger. After prolonged tests in a dust box "torture chamber", these bearings showed no contamination whatsoever of the grease within them, according to the announcement.

The new transmission units, interchangeable with the separately sealed Fafnir units which preceded them, are available in Types LAK (pillow block), LCJ (flange cartridge) and LC (cylindrical cartridge). A descriptive folder is available from the manufacturer.

New G-E Polyphase Motor—Tri-Clad

General Electric Co. has recently introduced a new line of polyphase induction motors, in integral horsepower sizes, to conform with new industrial trends, processes, and practices. Known as the Tri-Clad motor, it represents a great product change of the company.

More complete protection is claimed, through the use of a cast-iron frame; major advances in the insulation of current-carrying parts; improved bearing design and lubricating arrangements. It has a cast-aluminum rotor, pressure-relief system of greasing for ball bearing motors, and other proven and convenient features.

For the entrance and exit of air for cooling, the openings have been so located in the end shields and cast frame that there is a greater degree of protection from falling liquid or particles than in open motors heretofore. The use of Formex magnet wire, said to have superior insulating properties in addition to toughness and resistance to heat and solvents, is said to materially aid in keeping motor temperature low. Large, integrally cast rotor fans draw ample, low velocity air through openings in the lower portion of each end shield. Efficiency of cooling is increased through the use of large, smooth air passage-ways and baffles which control its direction, velocity, and discharge through openings in the frame just above the motor feet.

The Formex wire covering is lighter and takes up less space than the old bulky paper, cotton coverings, being further protected by the application of a synthetic-resin varnish and a covering coat of Glyptal red. After winding, the motor coils are given a bonding and impregnating coat of synthetic resin varnish which is said to be unaffected by oil or most of the commonly used solvents such as kerosene, gasoline, etc. Tests are said to have shown no softening of this varnish after exposure to concentrated action of oil for 19 months.

The motor is equipped with a sleeve type bearing utilizing hard-tin babbitt centrifugally cast into a steel shell, rigidly supported through 360 degrees and locked in a dust-tight, oil-tight enclosure by a removable pin.

New Type Speed Reducer

A completely new and practical method of speed reduction has been announced by the American Pulley Co., Philadelphia, Pa. In making the announcement, Archie Chandler, vice-president in charge of sales, stated that the "American" Reduction Drive is the first speed reduction equipment in the industry which makes complete dealer stocks practical, permitting immediate delivery of equipment to produce any desired speed.

This new equipment consists of two major elements. A helical-gear reduction unit which mounts directly on the shaft of the driven machine and a standard belt drive between the motor and the input shaft of the reduction unit. The unit itself has a standard, fixed ratio of 13 to 1, any greater or lesser ratios being accomplished by the primary belt drive. For example, where an overall reduction ratio of 52:1 is desired, a belt drive is selected with a ratio of 4:1. This ratio, in combination with the ratio of the reduction unit, delivers precisely the speed desired.

Five reduction units, each with the same 13:1 ratio, cover all applications from ½ to 30 H.P. Therefore, any desired speed between 11 and 215 R.P.M. can be provided with standard, "stockable" equipment. For speeds lower than 11 R.P.M. special reduction units can be assembled.

Because the "American" Reduction Unit mounts directly on the shaft, as easily as a conventional pulley, no space or expense for special foundations is required.

New Lifting, Carrying, Tiering Fork Truck

A lifting, carrying, tiering fork truck that will handle loads as heavy as 7,000 pounds, and tier them in piles 15 feet high and higher, is introduced by Clark Tructractor Division of Clark Equipment Co., Battle Creek, Mich., under the name "Utilitruc."

For loading, unloading and storage of raw materials and finished goods, the Clark "Utilitruc" is said to be especially economical. It can be used for quick, safe handling of machinery—for transporting beams from warpers to slashers, slashers to looms. Gas-powered, it is capable of 24-hour continuous operation and meets Underwriters' requirements.

This new finger truck is made in several models, including straight lift, tilting and telescopic tiering. Minimum height is 61½ inches, enabling the truck to negotiate low doorways. Minimum capacity is one ton. Heavy seel

fingers, with chisel points, vary in length and are adjustable sidewise on the front plate. The operator inserts these fingers under any cleated or uncleated load, lifts the load clear of the floor, tilts it back 10 degrees in 1 second for safe riding, elevates it at the rate of 7 inches per second, tilts it forward 3 degrees in ½ second for easy tiering.

The machine is powered with a 6-cylinder heavy duty tractor type motor, travels at speeds from 1 to 7 m.p.h., climbs ramps under load, has rear wheel steer, hydraulic brakes. The lifting unit is powered with an hydraulic vane type oil pump driven by special direct drive from motor and runs constantly at two-thirds engine speed.

Hyatt Bearings Bulletin

"Do You Try to Keep Informed About the Advances Being Made in the Construction of Textile Machinery?" is the title of an attractively illustrated little bulletin recently published by the Hyatt Bearings Division for distribution to textile mills and machinery builders.

Pictured in the bulletin are machines of several industries which use Hyatt roller bearings as sandard equipment. Two full pages are devoted to photographs of modern bearing practice employed by Saco-Lowell in building the machinery for the new Powdrell & Alexander Cotton Mill. Another page illustrates up to date loom bearings and shows how they are installed by the loom builders.

Copies can be obtained by writing to Hyatt Bearings Division, General Motors Sales Corp., Harrison, N. J.

Lighter and Smaller Sleeve Bearing Induction Motors

New open-type sleeve-bearing squirrel-cage induction motors designed especially for general purpose drive applications such as machine tools, pumps, auxiliary drives, and others, are announced by the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. These Type CS motors are available in ratings from ½ to 5 horsepower, at speeds from 875 to 3600 r.p.m., for operation on 110, 220, 440 and 550 volts, 2 and 3-phase AC.

The announcement by the company states:

"More attractive and compact than ever before, the new motors are also strong mechanically. Rigid complete-cast frames maintain constant air-gap between stator and rotor, assuring high efficiency operation. Frame improvements include new sealed sleeve bearings having a combination vestibule and felt washer seal, and a larger oil reservoir capacity. Oil filler cups may be inserted on either side of the motor.

"To meet the modern industrial trend, appearance has been greatly improved. Elimination of sharp corners and projections give a pleasing rounded contour. Castings are buffed to produce a smooth, even surface. Finish is a light machine tool gray.

"New wire insulation gives maximum dielectric strength, toughness, and flexibility. Combination slot cells, with reinforced cuffs, protect windings from abrasion, and coil ends are taped for reinforcement against strains of full voltage starting. All motors are dynamically balanced, and windings are given a high-voltage radio frequency test.

"The new CS motors meet requirements of the latest NEMA standards, which became effective last October 1st. Further information on these new motors may be obtained by writing Dept. 7-N-20, Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co., E. Pittsburgh, Pa.

New Morse Bulletin R-40

A new, comprehensive catalog, engineering data book, and price list on Morse Roller Chain has just been issued by the Morse Chain Co., of Ithaca, N. Y.

This new book, Bulletin R-40, contains complete information on the construction of the channel-lubricated, interchangeable roller chain, details of adaptions and applications, tells how to select the right chain for your drives, gives performance data and engineering information. In addition, Bulletin R-40 features illustrations and specifi-

cations of regular and special types of sprockets, with recommendations for their proper use. The complete price list for chains and sprockets is also included.

Engineers, plant operating men, and purchasing agents will find Morse Chain Co.'s Bulletin R-40 helpful. A copy will be sent free upon request.

Storage and Handling of Lubricants

From a publication of a large industrial lubricant company we quote the follwing:

"A matter of vital importance, but one often overlooked, is the need of careful storage and clean handling of lubricants. Manufacturers of anti-friction bearing lubricants exercise extreme care to keep their products free of contamination during manufacture and packing. During our own experience we have had sent back to us specimens of our product containing all sorts of foreign matter that had entered same after leaving our hands.

"Some of the articles found in returned specimens are almost beyond belief. Overall buttons, portions of matchsticks, metal filings, small machine parts, cotton waste and other strange articles. These troublesome additions always come about through careless handling of lubricants by the consumer. Containers are left open for hours at a time, often stored in places where dust or moisture, as well as other foreign matter, can enter the lubricant containers. Another fertile source of trouble is the use of wooden paddles or other odd bits of wood to fill grease guns.

"Such grease guns should best be filled by a mechanical device of some kind from a closed container. If this is not practiced, wooden paddles should be avoided. If necessary to fill guns by hand, a smooth flat paddle of metal should be used. Containers should be stored in a clean room away from dust and moisture. They should be opened only when necessary and covered as quickly as possible. Such precautions will pay high dividends in prolonging the life of bearings."

Leather Belting Catalog

Alexander Bros., manufacturers of leather belting, have recently issued a catalog, in question and answer form, on their leather belting for various uses. Describing Alexander belts that are designed for specific purposes, the catalog also gives points on the various types of belts, listing the company's complete line.

In addition to the above, the catalog contains valuable engineering tables, data, etc. Among these are horsepower ratings for their belting, belt speeds in feet per minute, increase in length of belt due to crossing, half circumference of pulleys, correct distance between pulley centers.

Johnson Clutch Catalog

Recently issued by the Carlyle Johnson Johnson Machine Co., of Manchester, Conn., is a Clutch Catalog, 6¼" by 9¼", containing data covering the Johnson Standard type clutch as well as the Super-Johnson type expanding ring friction clutch, a small, compact design

for light powered drives. The catalog gives full engineering information about the clutches, as well as prices, sizes, etc. Also included is a two-page insert of general specifications of the Super-Johnson Friction Clutches.

Another recent release deals with the new "Maxitorq" multitple disc type of clutch in three sizes, No. 23, No. 24 and No. 25, both single and double, wet plate as well as dry plate.

SKF Expands

SKF Industries, Inc., Philadelphia, manufacturers of ball and roller bearings, is erecting an addition of 56,200 square feet of manufacturing floor space to Plant No. 2, on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Bridge Street. This building is fire proof, saw-tooth construction, conforming to the design of the main building.

Dryness of Paint

Much paint is wasted, particularly when using inexperienced painters, as the master mechanic frequently has to do, by applying a second coat before the first coat is thoroughly dry. Merely feeling of it or guessing is usually not enough of a check to determine dryness. To be certain of the condition of the paint, rub the surface with sandpaper or emery cloth—if the paint rolls, or the resultant dust is not fairly easy to blow off, it is not dry enough and it will be better to wait longer before applying the second coat.

Flashlight Bulb Extension

Every mechanic, whether in a mill or not, is often faced with the difficulty of getting adequate light into an inaccessible place that needs attention. To help him with this problem, there is now on the market a flexible flashlight bulb extension, made in lengths from 6 to 36 inches. This extension is screwed into the regular bulb socket, then the bulb is screwed into a socket on the other end of the extension, and there is a flexible light source to bend around corners or go into places too small for the entry of a regular flashlight or other means of lighting.

New Free Machining Alloy Combines Four Features

An addition to the group of high nickel alloys has been announced by the International Nickel Co., Inc. It is said to have high strength, can be fabricated in automatic screw machinery, resists corrosion, and can be heat treated after fabrication to provide an extra measure of strength and hardness. The alloy is being produced in rod and wire forms only.

"KR" Monel represents the culmination of a development to make available a metal which would offer machining characteristics together with physical properties similar to "K" Monel.

Being a non-ferrous alloy with the same composition as "K" Monel and Monel, it provides the characteristic corrosion resistance of these materials. It derives its free machining qualities from special thermal treatment at the mill before shipment to the user.

New Selector Control

A new selector control for maintaining constant temperature and humidification and dehumidification control in process air conditioning has been announced by the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. It is also entirely suitable for automatic year-round comfort control. This new selector-control unit, when used with a three-wire, "floating" type thermostat or humidistat, provides close control of temperature or humidity under widely varying conditions.

Wages 57% of Costs In Cotton Mills of Canada

Montreal.—In the cotton yarn and cloth division of the Canadian textile industry, 57 per cent of the cost of turning the raw material into a salable product goes for wages. This compares with an average of 35 per cent for all Canadian industries, a Government report on the percentage of distributable income used for wages discloses.

Taking the textile industry as a whole, the net distributable income which goes for wages is 46 per cent, which is the same as in the iron and steel industries.

Brazil Textile Industry Making Good Progress

One of the salient features of the industrial progress of Brazil in recent years is the manufacture of textile products, according to statistics just issued at Rio de Janeiro. They show that production in all branches of the textile industry during 1938 attained a value of about $150,000,000, a total representing 25 per cent of the country's production of manufactured goods and more than four times greater than the textile output in 1920.

Liberty Hosiery Mill To Open Own Office

Liberty Hosiery Mills, Liberty, N. C., will open its own sales office in New York about Dec. 1st, but as yet has not decided upon the location.

Liberty's full fashioned line was formerly sold by the Hanes Associated Mills.

Index To Advertisers

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

Classified Department

POSITION WANTED

As Purchasing Agent or Employment Manager with mill located in South or North Carolina. College graduate, strictly sober; experienced in all departments of mill. Now employed as Superintendent.

Address "73,"
Care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as Cloth Room Overseer. Now employed. 18 years' experience as inspector, second hand and overseer, sheetings, ducks, drill, twills, sateen, moleskin and other styles. Can handle help. Best of references. Address "18," care Textile Bulletin.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

3 Whitin Long Chain Filling Quillers.
3 12x6 Saco-Lowell Slubbers, with Bobbins.
3 10x5 H&B Intermediates.
10 8x3½ Woonsocket Speeders.
8 8x3½ Saco-Lowell and 3 Lowell Speeders.
10 7x3½ Saco-Lowell Speeders.

All of this machinery in good condition and priced reasonably.

JOHN G. WEBB
Box 344 Hillsboro, N. C.

WANTED

Assistant Dyeing Foreman. Good opening in excellent location for a thoroughly reliable man.

"A.D.F."
c/o Textile Bulletin

Capable Mill Executive
Desires Change

Has served as overseer, superintendent, manager and president. Knows mill operations from ground up; also cotton grading and stapling. Most of mill experience has been on colored work. Logical reason for seeking new connection. Full particulars on request.

"G.L."
c/o Textile Bulletin

WANTED

One 5 ft. Slasher Cylinder, standard width, in good condition.

Mills Mill,
Greenville, S. C.

WANTED

A preparatory second hand, one who is thoroughly familiar with slashing acetates and rayons. Also three good slasher operators. Give full particulars in your first letter.

Box 276, Charlottesville, Va.

WANTED

Several sets of wide 3 cylinder Woolen Cards.

Address "X. Y. Z.,"
Care Textile Bulletin.

TIME STUDY MAN

Experienced in point system and piece work wage incentive installations in cotton and woolen spinning, weaving and finishing departments.
Applicants should furnish details of their experience, age, recent photograph, names of past and present employers, who will not be contacted without applicant's permission. State salary desired. Location—middle South. Selection to be made at early date.

"TIME STUDY"
c/o Textile Bulletin

YOUNG MAN 39 years of age wants job anywhere except in North Carolina. Experienced carder, spinner, superintendent and purchasing agent—some best jobs in South. High school, 2 years college and I.C.S. graduate. Write or wire your proposition if interested in quality, quantity at low cost production. Address Box 1393, Spartanburg, S. C.

AVAILABLE—Graduate of well known Southern Textile School. Age 32. 10 years' diversified supervisory both white and colored work, also laboratory and specification work. Now employed as superintendent but desire change. Will consider anything, go anywhere, native American. Address "625," care Textile Bulletin.

LOCATE PERSONS

Mrs. T. H. Nettles, of R. F. D., Gloster, Miss., now 31 years old and with a family of her own, is trying to locate her parents, J. H. Barfield and Minnie Ella Barfield. Mrs. Nettles was placed in a Methodist Orphanage in Jackson, Miss., when an infant. She has heard that her parents are working in a Southern cotton mill. Anyone knowing of their whereabouts please notify her at above address.

Year End Textile Review

(*Continued from Page 8*)

essors of these staples to hold their share of the total textile consumption is to diversify. Recent textile history demonstrates the value of this policy. Only a few years ago, poplins, carded broadcloths, slub effects, repps and blends were considered novelties by print cloth mills—now they are important mass yardage items. In this matter, those who move before the pressure of necessity demands should continue to enjoy active and satisfactory business.

Combed cotton producers profited from past errors of merchandising judgment with the result that, with few exceptions, prices in this field did not decline to the levels of 1939; this, to the great benefit of all finished goods handlers of these products. This branch of the industry appears to be organized to hold the gains which have been made. Yarn dyed cottons, too, have become important and if prices do not move out of range, they are likely to retain the yardage gains made this year.

Labor and Wage Rates

Rising wages are likely, especially in the first half of the new year. However, we do not expect labor at large to hold out for excessive demands; we feel conflicts of the bitter type will be the exception rather than the rule. In the main, we believe labor leaders have learned much from the experience of the past eight years. They are sounder economists than they were, are evidently sensitive to the obligations which the national emergency involves, and are mindful of the importance of price moderation. Management, too, has attained a better sense of proportion in evaluating labor's contributions. They see the laboring man in England rising to magnificent heights in the bulwarking of democracy. They realize that, in an emergency, industry becomes a voluntary servant of the State. They also recognize that taxes, although high, are still far below those found elsewhere, and will be increased. All these considerations are certain to encourage industrialists to look upon reasonable labor demands with an open mind.

Although the hourly rates paid in our industry do not equal those prevailing in the newer industries, textile workers, in recent years, have enjoyed steadier annual employment. With this in mind, in lieu of rigid wage increases, might a more flexible wage policy be devised? Perhaps this could be related in some way to participation in operating profits. An attempt in this direction would seem especially desirable during a period of national emergency, the uncertain character of which makes inflexible commitments undesirable. Inasmuch as the entire industrial situation is contingent in its nature, both management and labor are obligated to design policies which allow for this fact. Profits cannot be made and volume maintained unless prices are moderate, and the best way to insure this is to adopt flexible compensation methods. When textile prices advance rapidly they usually are pyramided throughout the distribution system, and this inevitably reduces profits, employment, and efficiency, and it is important that this be avoided. Profits cannot be shared unless they are earned, and stockholders, management and labor alike are concerned with satisfactory performance in this regard.

While we realize the application of this suggestion would involve practical difficulties and could only be considered in situations which accommodate themselves readily to it, we believe the times demand that realistic men of business approach this subject with an open mind. To make democracy function more effectively, calls for a re-examination of all fixed conceptions, and it is in this spirit alone that this is put forth.

Conclusion

It is the obligation of Government to avoid inflation as much as it is its duty to provide for public safety, preside over the activities of interstate commerce or maintain its armed forces. We are confident that our Government will be successful in curbing inflationary developments as distinguished from justifiable price increases. War is bearish in its ultimate results, and few people fail to recognize this fact. In our opinion, this awareness has served to curb price advances in security and merchandise markets, and has created an atmosphere of restraint. Industry is purposeful and energetic, but it is not enthusiastic. General business volume is attaining record dimensions, profit are increasing and there is reason to believe that an equally good performance will be registered in the coming year. However, unless and until Democracy is made safe, material accomplishment will lose its conclusiveness, and will, in itself, fail to satisfy. The nation is engaged in a campaign for the liberation of man and for the creation of a different and better world, and this has precedence over all else. Those of us who have a thought for the generations which follow should ever be conscious of the prime necessity for insuring the accomplishment of that liberation.

A year hence we hope these comments will be written under happier circumstances. May we then, in looking back, be able to say, *"A good job has been done!"*

Process Adds Resin To Acetate Yarns To Aid Resilience

Patent No. 2,224,293, relating to the improvement of the resilience of cellulose acetate or other organic derivative of cellulose textile materials, has been granted to the Celanese Corp. of America on application of D. Finlayson and R. G. Perry.

According to the invention, a resinous material is formed within cellulose acetate yarns, filaments or fabrics by applying thereto an aqueous dispersion of an intermediate water-insoluble condensation product or polymer of the simple substances from which the resinous substance is to be formed, and then heating to effect polymerization or further condensation of this product in the impregnated materials to form the resin.

The intermediate substance is preferably a urea-formaldehyde product and is dispersed with the aid of sulphonaphthalene recinoleic acid. This treatment increases the resiliency of the cellulose acetate material treated and renders the same substantially creaseless.

A second patent, No. 2,224,298, issued to Celanese Corp. of America on application of H. Howorth, relates to a tensioning device for applying tension to individual yarns, threads and the like. This invention is particularly concerned with the preparation of an improved tension device for use in warping from coned or cheesed cap-spun packages of yarns or threads.

Columbus Mfg. Co. To Sell From One Office

Effective at the first of the year, the products of the Columbus Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga., will be handled through the selling office of the W. C. Bradley mill interests at 40 Worth Street, New York City. Eagle & Phenix Mills and the Bradley Mfg. Co. now sell through this office, which is under the direction of W. E. McLeod.

Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—The feeling that trading in gray goods will expand following the holidays has been given further support by several important buyers entering the market and trying to accumulate rather sizable supplies of a few print cloth constructions for first quarter delivery. Ordinarily, trading is non-existent on the day before Christmas when they were in.

Looking back over the year, both mills and commission houses found much to be cheerful about. Although the first six months were marked by constantly falling prices and a shrinkage of manufacturing margins to the lowest point since 1932, business began to move up in the last half, thanks largely to the stimulus and drive supplied by the armaments program. Most merchants hate to think of what would have happened to the markets if the defense program had not been launched. While defense orders amount to about 10 per cent of the orders on mill books, their concentration in several divisions resulted in drastic shortages and a diversion of business to other weaves with the result that the entire market benefited.

Taking into account the ordinarily quiet week preceding the New Year the primary staple finished cotton goods market presented almost remarkable aspects of sales activity during that week. There were houses whose contracts ran to a sufficient volume to have proven satisfactory in almost any week of the year. Coming when it did, the business put through was likely to assume exaggerated size. In any event the market was much pleased by the numerous indications of brisk covering on the part of individual buyers. The activity was partly the result of individual mills accepting orders for deliveries through the second half of the year. This opened to buyers a period into which they had often not ventured so far on the respective cloths called for. Some would not take orders beyond the first quarter of the year and in some instances the delivery situation turned more flexible to include April shipments. It was apparent that various buyers were content to cover now instead of waiting for the more formal presentation and pricing for the farther off deliveries.

Much merchandise is required in all quarters of the distributing and cutting-up divisions. Confusion of opinion prevails for the moment, buyers taking both sides in guessing which way prices are tending.

Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia.—The year end volume of orders and shipments of both carded and combed, single and plied yarns, exceed anything that has been seen often during the year end holiday period. Not that it has been of any startling character as compared with the average sales and deliveries of the past couple of years, but usually that is a very stagnant period, and this year it has not been particularly so.

December sales of single and two-ply combed yarn are running about 25 per cent under those reported for November, but it is predicted that the year will set a new high record for the weight of combed sale yarns sold and the spinners will enter January with around 20 to 21 weeks' unfilled business on their books. December sales of combed yarn are expected to total about 75 per cent of production. Shipments have been continued during December almost at the November rate, or about 10 per cent greater than production.

Since October, by operating 3 per cent more spindles than at the beginning of the movement and working about 12½ per cent more than the equivalent of two 40-hour shifts per week, the combed sale yarn mills have gained about two weeks on the back-log they had at the end of October.

These comparisons are cited by distributors as showing how well the combed yarn division has maintained its position during December. The present backlog is said to assure production at the present rate without taking into consideration that January buying of combed yarns is believed likely to exceed that of December.

Though customers can cover ahead to better advantage now than a year ago in most of the carded counts, some are seeking filling-in lots at prices a cent or more below what most suppliers have been quoting. For instance ordinary carded knitting yarns, basis of 30s/1, there is a range of 1½ cents between secondary suppliers and the leading spinners who sell direct. The latter are counting on additional orders at full quotations within the next two weeks, which indicates that currently offered "bargains" may not soon be repeated.

Manufacturers working on civilian goods say that they are unable as yet to merchandise their goods on a price level that will permit them to pay current prices for cotton yarns. As a group they have decided to stay out of the market and use old yarn contracts with the hope the market will ease enough to allow them to come out better on the goods end.

Erecting, Overhauling and Fixing Looms

(*Continued from Page 11*)

they are tight. Next check the harness to determine if they are pulling or shedding properly, and also if the harness cams are correctly timed. Then check the tension on the warp to determine if it is too tight or too slack. Excessive tension on the warp yarn will cause the loom to slam off, because the sheds will be reduced to a point where the shuttle will not have sufficient clearance for free passage. Next check the parallel plug, or block, and if worn excessively remove it and replace it with a new one. Next check the stroke on the picker stick. The stroke, or throw, on the picker stick will vary on the different model looms; and should the fixer not know the proper stroke for the looms on which he is working, he should consult the overseer regarding this, as the proper stroke on the picker stick is vitally important. Next check the pick arm and the pick shaft bearings to determine if they are tight. Also make sure that the pick shaft does not have any end play, or lost motion lengthwise. Next check the crank arms and remove any excessive lost motion. Then check the pick cams and be sure that the loom is picking on top center position of the crank arms. Then check the crank and cam shaft bearings to determine if they are tight. Of course, when the fixer boxes the shuttle, or checks to determine if it is properly boxed, he will naturally determine the condition of the pickers. Should they be excessively worn or improperly paralleled, this should be corrected. Also when the stroke on the picker sticks is checked, the fixer will naturally see if the picker stick is split or excessively worn. If so, the stick should be replaced with a new one.

After the above mentioned things have been gone over and checked and remedied, if necessary, then the fixer should start the loom and check the shuttle boxes to determine if the shuttle is boxing properly while loom is in operation. If not, the necessary adjustments should be made on the check straps and the back binder springs. While checking, the pick cam, the pick ball and pick point should be carefully examined, and if excessively worn they should be replaced with a new one.

If the above procedure is followed, the loom fixer will easily find and remedy ninety per cent of the causes of looms slamming off. However, should the loom still fail to run properly, there is some very remote and unusual condition existing, and I would suggest the following procedure: check the back box plates with a straight edge to determine if they are in line with the reed. Also determine if the lay end plates are in line with the race plate, as either of these mentioned parts out of line will retard the passage of the shuttle. If the loom is motor driven, the fixer should check the friction parts very carefully to determine if any parts have become excessively worn or slipped out of adjustment, as this would slow the loom down below its normal speed and thereby would kill the power of the pick and cause the loom to slam off. If the loom is belt driven, the belt should be carefully examined and if it is too slack it should be cut and tightened, as a slack belt will kill the power and cause slamming off. Should the belt be wet or gummy, it should be cleaned thoroughly by holding a piece of waste against it while running and then apply some tallow or castor oil on the face or the side contacting the pulley. I would never recommend the use of starch on

a loom belt, as this is only a temporary remedy; but if the belt is thoroughly cleaned and a small amount of tallow or castor oil applied, it will prove much more permanent and is really beneficial to the belt. The belt shifting mechanism should be checked to determine if the entire face of the belt is on the tight pulley while the loom is running, as a belt just part of the way on the tight pulley will retard the speed of the loom and cause it to run badly and will also reduce the productivity of the loom. I have seen the production of weave rooms greatly increased by the proper attention being given to the belts and driving mechanisms.

Some will think that I have dealt unnecessarily long with this subject and suggested too many things to check; however, the checking of these various parts will consume very little time, provided they are in good condition, and if not in good condition, it will enable the fixer to detect it in time to possibly prevent expensive breakdowns, hours of work and loss in production. In other words, this procedure carefully followed throughout will enable the loom fixer to stay ahead of his job instead of the job being ahead of him.

The pick motion should be kept well oiled and all parts thoroughly tightened. This is excellent economy and will greatly reduce the loom fixers work. When a loom is slamming off, always make sure that the tight pulley is thoroughly tight on the crank shaft. *Don't ever add power to the pick motion until everything has been thoroughly checked and corrected.* It sometimes becomes necessary, or is good economy, to add power to the pick rather than replace only slightly worn parts of the pick motion.

Cotton Ginnings Total 11 Milliom Bales This Year

Washington, D. C.—The Census Bureau reported that cotton of this year's crop ginned to December 13 totaled 11, 433, 304 running bales, counting round as half bales and excluding linters, compared with 11,276,225 a year ago, and 11,412,139 two years ago.

Round bales included totaled 3,482 (cq), compared with 169,409 and 155,680.

American - Egyption cotton included totaled 23,560 bales, compared with 21,539 and 16,876; and sea island cotton included totaled 4,620 bales, compared with 2,118 and 4,087.

Du Pont Patents Wool-Like Fiber of Viscose and Casein

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. has received U. S. Patent No. 2,224,693 on a method of producing a wool-like thread by combining viscose and casein on the application of Rene Picard and Andre Bonnet of France. Seven claims are allowed.

The patent describes "the method of spinning thread which is wool-like in character from a mixture of viscose and casein which comprises adding to a viscose solution, a solution of an alkaline caseinate in such an amount that the viscose solution contains at least 15 per cent casein, based on the weight of the cellulose in the viscose, spinning a thread from said viscose solution, and coagulating bath containing at least 350 grams of ammonium sulfate per liter of bath."

Eagle & Phenix Mills Net Profit $7,069

Columbus, Ga.—Net profit of $7,069 is reported by Eagle & Phenix Mills for the year ended August 31, 1940. This compares with net loss of $10,190 in the preceding year.

Visiting the Mills

Intimate Glimpses of Activities in Southern Textile Plants and the Men Who Own and Operate Them.

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

SHELBYVILLE, TENN.

Home of U. S. Rubber Co.

Way back in the hills of picturesque Middle Tennessee we journey to the plant of U. S. Rubber Co., manufacturers of cord for the famous U. S. Royal products, of which there are many. Production is at its peak, on three shifts. A plant of a little over 24,000 spindles that can turn out over one million pounds of products per month is going strong, and it is done so easy that at a glance one wouldn't think that possible.

The employees of Shelbyville Mills (most of them at least), were born and reared in and around Shelbyville. Labor turn-over is at a minimum. These employees are a loyal group. When a building is needed in the community, the ball of funds starts rolling. Funds were donated by the employees for a gym costing $2,000. This gym was constructed in the building formerly used as a school. The employees also donated $2,000 for the construction of a Baptist Church, under the supervision of Mr. Payne, overseer of spinning.

An addition is being built adjoining the present office building to house the dispensary, which is in charge of Miss Frances Dunn, a very capable nurse. There will also be a sales and display room showing the many products manufactured by U. S. Rubber Co.

The following is a line-up of the key men: H. Gordon Smith of Hogansville is general manager; A. B. Alexander, Jr., supt.; O. L. Ward, asst. supt.; R. C. Clements, m. m.; Wm. Stewart, cotton classer; C. A. Payne, overseer spinning; J. F. Plexico, formerly of Granite Falls, N. C., overseer carding; C. A. Statum, twisting, winding and weaving; W. B. Sears, laboratory; W. A. Singleterry (son of the overseer of carding at Hogansville, Ga.), office manager; Courtney Shrewbridge, auditor; Frank Gala, industrial relations manager; R. B. Fort, standards dept.; B. S. Looper, yard and village; and Bob Holland, shop foreman.

The following is a list of names who have recently subscribed to TEXTILE BULLETIN in Shelbyville: Morris Brasher, Bill Hutto, L. Bullion, Ernest Bell, R. G. Charles, N. T. Swiney, A. E. Neill, Floyd Reed, Clarence Jones, Tom Segroves, C. D. Statum, A. B. Alexander, Jr., Hugh Searcy, Clay Hix, W. B. Sears, H. M. Evans, Laddie Derting, Frank Carroll, J. F. York, C. A. Payne and J. F. Plexico.

Let me express my many thanks for the wonderful reception extended me by all the key men in Shelbyville.

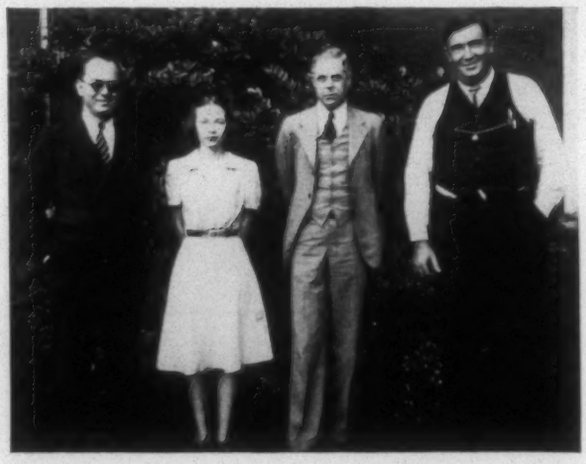
LINCOLNTON, N. C.

Carter Mills

Dewey Carter is president; J. L. Craig, manager; W. A. Hunt is now the general superintendent; J. H. Clark is night superintendent.

Aunt Becky was a dinner guest of Mr. and Mrs. Hunt at the big banquet given by First Baptist Church one evening recently and truly enjoyed it.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunt are wide awake to the value of community interests and will soon have a village epidemic of civic pride that will bring happy results. Get-together affairs make people know and love each other better.



Left to Right: Forest Smith, office; Frances Killian, stenographer; J. L. Craig, manager; W. A. Hunt, general superintendent.

Just now there's a plan on foot for a big Christmas surprise that will make every family in the village happy.

The key men all take our Textile Bulletin and are as follows: Jno. P. Morton, W. A. Heafnes and E. D. McGee, overseers of carding; Clarence Bost, Sam Digh and J. L. Faircloth, overseers of winding; J. E. Clark and S. P. Gordon, overseers of spinning; A. W. Taylor, master mechanic.

U. S. Consumption of Apparel Wool Highest Since 1918

Washington, D. C.—Under the stimulus of large orders for army materials, domestic mill consumptiton of apparel wool has reached the highest level since 1918 and is likely to continue at a high level into 1941, according to a summary of the wool situation issued December 11th by the Department of Agriculture.

The high rate of consumption in prospect, the summary points out, will tend to support prices of domestic wool, but with imports entering the United States in relatively large quantities, prices of domestic wools in the next few months will be influenced to considerable extent, also, by the prices paid for imported wools.

United States imports of apparel wool for consumption totaled 158.5 million pounds in the first 10 months of this year. The January-October imports were larger than those for the like months of any recent year. Imports of apparel wool in October, amounting to 25.6 million pounds, were the largest monthly total since early 1937."

"Mill consumption of apparel wool in the United States in October continued the improvement which began in May. Consumption was 15 per cent larger than a year earlier, and the monthly total was the largest since June, 1918. Consumption on a scoured basis in the first ten months of this year was about the same as in the corresponding period last year."

"On November 20th bids were invited for substantially all wool goods to be purchased by the Army during the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941. It is roughly estimated that the new orders will require 30 to 40 million pounds of grease wool. Total wool fabrics ordered for the Army from June 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941, probably will require about 200 million pounds of wool, greasy shorn basis, chiefly fine domestic wools.

"Production of wool in the five principal producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere in 1940-1941 is estimated to be about 4 per cent smaller than in 1939-1940, but about 5 per cent larger than the average for the five years, 1934-1938. Most of the apparel wool entering international trade is produced in these countries. The decline this year is chiefly in Australia, where almost half of the Southern Hemisphere clip is produced. The carry-over of wool into the current season in the Southern Hemisphere was somewhat larger than that of a year earlier," the summary concludes.

Swift Mfg. Co. To Open Own New York Office

The Swift Mfg. Co., of Columbus, Ga., is opening its own sales offices on the third floor at 40 Worth Street, New York, as of January 1st. M. A. MacKippon, of Columbus, is to be in charge.

In the trade, it is stated that the new sales office will deal principally with the men's work clothing lines, which had been handled by the Turner Halsey Co. for about 15 years.

The Swift Mfg. Co. has always sold about 50 per cent of its product, including the seat-cover materials, direct, it is stated.

Southern Sources of Supply

For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 822 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C., Hugh Puckett, Sou. Sales Mgr. Reps., John D. Hunter, C. B. Suttle, Jr., A. W. Foley, Charlotte Office; E. J. Adams, 1404 S. 22nd St., Birmingham, Ala.; Jack B. Button, 1202 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; Eugene H. Driver, 272 14th St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.; Wilton H. Earle, Jr., 409 Westfield Ave., Greenville, S. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Plants, Charlotte, N. C., and Atlanta, Ga.

AMERICAN VISCOSE CO., 350 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

ARMSTRONG CORK CO., Industrial Div., Textile Products Section, Lancaster, Pa. Sou. Office, 33 Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. J. V. Ashley, Sou. Dist. Mgr.

ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., Inc., Providence, R. I. Chester L. Eddy, Asst. Sales Mgr., 903-904 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C. Sou. Reps., W. Chester Cobb, and Erwin Laxton, Charlotte, N. C., Office; John H. Graham, Box 904, Greenville, S. C.; Harold T. Buck, 1615 12th St., Columbus, Ga.; John R. Brown, P. O. Box 331, Meridian, Miss.

ASHWORTH BROS., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep., Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

AUFFMORDT & CO., C. A., 2 Park Ave., New York City.

BANCROFT BELTING CO., Boston, Mass. Warehouse and Sou. Distributor, Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.

BARBER-COLMAN CO., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office, 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C., J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

BARKLEY MACHINE WORKS, Gastonia, N. C.

BARNES TEXTILE ASSOCIATES, Inc., 10 High St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office, 1409 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

BECCO SALES CORP., Buffalo, N. Y. Sou. Reps., J. D. Quern and D. S. Quern, 1930 Harris Road, Charlotte, N. C.

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CAROLINA REFRACTORIES CO., Hartsville, S. C.

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WARWICK CHEMICAL CO., W. Warwick, R. I. Sou. Branch Factory at Rock Hill, S. C. Sou. Reps., M. M. McCann, Box 825, Burlington, N. C.; Henry Papini, 306 Mills Ave., Greenville, S. C.; W. E. H. Searcy, III, Box 123, Griffin, Ga.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Office, Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps., M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta Office.

WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep., H. Ross Brock, 3 Vannoy St., Greenville, S. C., Phone 2824.

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Cotton Loans Made On 2,384,496 Bales

Washington, D. C.—The Commodity Credit Corp. announced that through December 9, 1940, loans made on 1940 crop cotton by the corporation and lending agencies aggregate $114,981,048 on 2,384,496 bales.

30-Foot Loom Used At Brandon Mill

One of the largest looms in the United States has been installed at the Brandon Duck Plant at Greenville, S. C., and is now in operation.

The loom has an overall width of 30 feet and is capable of weaving cloth up to 270 inches wide. At present the loom is weaving asbestos cloth 246 inches wide for use in paper mills.

When the roll of cloth now being woven is completed it will weigh between 2,500 and 3,000 pounds. The loom itself weighs 25 tons.

Only one other concern in the United States, a Philadelphia firm, is weaving cloth similar to that being produced at Brandon. Since asbestos does not have the strength necessary to be woven by itself it is mixed with cotton and the cloth must be woven while the fibre is wet.

The giant machine was made in England and was installed by an Englishman. The installation took several months to complete.

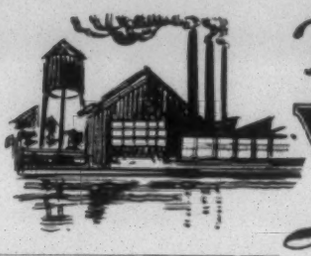
Recent Textile Patents

Two textile patents were recently granted by the Patent Office, according to Paul B. Eaton, patent attorney, of Charlotte, N. C.

These patents relate to accessories for textile machines rather than the actual textile machines themselves; one being a resetter for pick counters for looms and the other being an apparatus for the making of dobby patterns.

W. A. Kenedy and E. R. Carpenter, of Charlotte, were awarded a patent on the resetter for pick counters. This patented mechanism has means whereby the various counters in a multiple pick counter are left free to operate individually and are locked against resetting, but when it is desired to reset same, a key is inserted which automatically connects the two or more counters together so that the turning of the reset mechanism is connected to all of the counters, and all of the counting mechanisms are returned to zero position at the same time. It is impossible for a person not having a key to reset the counters because not only is the retaining mechanism locked out of position, but other locking means are also operable to prevent tampering with the counters.

Maurice Hendrick and V. M. Abernethy, of Cliffside, N. C., were awarded a patent on an apparatus for duplicating pattern chains, for dobby looms. This comprises means for holding a blank pattern chain ready for insertion of pegs and also other means for holding the completed pattern chain. By advancing the completed pattern chain the pegs therein control indicator fingers which point to the proper hole in the blank chain where a peg is to be inserted. This permits an unskilled operator to duplicate pattern chains from the master chain without danger of error.



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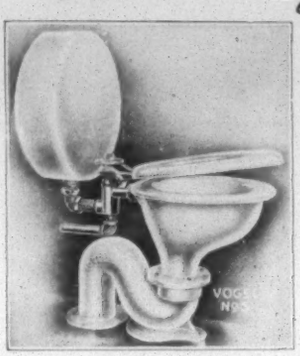

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To meet competition successfully textile plants must continuously make replacements and improve equipment. It is essential to the prosperity of any mill that representatives of its financial and operating personnel attend the Exposition.

Our rooms Committee will see to it that all who attend the Exposition will be able to obtain comfortable quarters. Executives and Department Heads who do not receive tickets may obtain them upon request.

NOTE: This Exposition is exclusively for the textile industry. Due to the large attendance and crowded aisles, it is regretted that children under sixteen years of age cannot be admitted.